



MONDAY MARCH 26 1984

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Cut to the bone
Spectrum looks at
Portsmouth's trail-blazing plans to cut
health care costs

PARIS FASHION

Suzi Menkes reports
from Paris on the shape
of things to come
Smokescreen
Roger Scruton on the
pollution of Utopia
Robson's choice
Stuart Jones analyses the
latest selection by
England's manager
Bobby Robson, who
announces his team to
play Northern Ireland
Micro-money
Computer Horizons
takes a critical view of
government financial
support for the
microelectronics
industry.

Liverpool council nears brink

Liverpool City Council is due to take the first formal step today towards defying the law in its spending dispute with the Government. The Labour-dominated budget committee meets to approve a rate which falls far short of expenditure.

Kohl triumphs in Baden poll

The Christian Democrats won a resounding victory in the prosperous south-west of Germany, maintaining their absolute majority in the Baden-Württemberg Parliament, in the first test for Chancellor Kohl's party since the Lansdowne and Kissinger scandals. Page 6

Child smokers

Schoolchildren are most aware of cigarette brands promoted through televised sports sponsorship and children who smoke overwhelmingly prefer those brands, a survey has shown. Page 3

Savings up

National Savings receipts rose by £361.9m last month, despite a run on Gilt Bonds. This takes the movements contribution to funding government debt this financial year to £1,868.3m. Page 17

Treaty hailed

Israel's treaty with Egypt, signed five years ago, was hailed yesterday by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, as the cornerstone for peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Page 6

Crisis in caring

The increasing number of mentally ill people released from institutions and left to wander Britain's streets is raising doubts about the policy of community care. Page 4

Prost's opener

After Derek Warwick, of Britain, had retired when in the lead with only 30 miles to go, the French driver Alain Prost won yesterday's Brazilian Grand Prix, opening round of the 1984 championship. Martin Brundle (Britain) finished fifth on his grand prix debut. Page 20

Extra Milk

Liverpool and Everton must replay the Milk Cup Final after drawing 0-0 in extra time. Rangers beat Celtic 3-2 after extra time in the Scottish League Cup Final. Page 20

Leader page 11
Letters: On Data Protection Bill from Sir Norman Lindop; the Tisdall case from Mr David Jenkins and Mr K. Rich; Polish research scientists from Mr R. L. Crawford

Leading articles: Journey to Jordan; Miss Tisdall; Features, pages 8-10

Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the war, forward for Nato; The battle to save Third World babies; Spectrum: At the front line in El Salvador; Monday Page: The healthy path to the White House; Special Report on Jordan; Obituary, page 12

Paul Webster, Mr Knud Andersen

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Queen embarks on her most dangerous tour

From Christopher Walker, Amman

The Queen today begins the most dangerous and diplomatically sensitive tour of her reign when she arrives here from Cyprus in a jet equipped with a formidable panoply of anti-missile devices designed to deter Syrian-supported extremists anxious for an opportunity to destabilize the moderate Arab regime of King Husain.

The explosion outside the prestige Inter-Continental Hotel on Saturday, plus the less well publicized defusing of a much larger device nearby which contained more than 20 sticks of high explosives, has underscored the problems of a tour in which the prime concern of all parties now is to protect the lives of the Queen and her entourage.

Mrs Leila Sharaf, Jordan's new Information Minister, disclosed yesterday that the attack had been followed by a private telephone conversation between the King and Mrs Thatcher who discussed the situation with senior advisers for several hours before confirming that the visit was still on. Mrs Sharaf also said that Jordan would object to the idea of the Queen making a visit to Israel as she will be invited to do next week by President Chaim Herzog.

There have been persistent diplomatic reports that another bomb at a British target in the capital was planted and defused on Saturday morning, but these have not been officially confirmed. Their wide circulation in foreign embassies has tipped the jittery atmosphere now prevailing in Amman.

It is known that the British authorities have turned down a suggestion by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency that during her five-day stay the Queen should visit one of the 10 sprawling Palestinian camps in Jordan where more than 500,000 registered refugees live.

The Government's statement deliberately avoided mention of the second bomb discovered 25 feet from the first and defused by an American expert. Had it exploded, it would have wreaked much of the hotel and caused death and injury to more than 70 journalists, guests, and Jordanian security men who ran to the scene of the blast.

Mr Faik Bisharad, a car

driver, said: "The dilemma which Mrs Thatcher found herself in after the hotel explosion which local observers feared may signal the start of a new terrorist campaign, has called into serious question the diplomatic wisdom of arranging such a controversial tour when the Arab world is in turmoil.

As widely predicted, responsibility for the attack carried out in daylight less than 20 yards from the door of the US Embassy, supposedly the most efficiently guarded in

anti-missile device on
royal aircraft

Amman, was quickly rounded up and placed under temporary arrest.

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The Queen leaving London yesterday for Cyprus on her way to Jordan.

Three-hour meeting at Chequers

The bomb explosion in Amman on the eve of the Queen's departure, led the Prime Minister on Saturday night to convene yet another meeting to review arrangements for the visit and to consider whether the advice to the Palace should be changed. (Julian Hare writes.)

Mrs Thatcher met at Chequers for three hours, from 6 pm to about 9 pm with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who is accompanying the Queen, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and security and intelligence advisers.

They had a full report from Mr Alan Urwick, the British Ambassador, on the three bombs found in Amman, of which only one exploded, and on the assessment made by the Jordanian authorities.

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The outcome means that Mr Mondale will win 17 of the Kansas's 37 delegates at the Democratic convention in San Francisco in July, and Mr Hart 14.

Although he represents Colorado in the Senate, Mr Hart was born and brought up in a small Kansas town of Ottawa. Mr Mondale, who was campaigning in New York over the weekend, said it was "very gratifying to win in Senator Hart's home state... As the debate proceeds about who would be the best President, we are picking up steam."

Mr Hart was also trailing Mr Mondale and Mr Jackson in the presidential caucus process which began in Virginia on Saturday. The caucuses are the first step in a complicated selection process.

Mr Mondale is counting on union support and the Jewish vote to bring him a decisive victory in the New York primary next week. New York, with 285 delegates at stake, is the largest primary of the campaign so far. A big win for Mr Mondale there would be a setback for Mr Hart's hopes.

Healthy path, page 8

The Hart campaign bandwagon suffered a new jolt on Saturday when the senator finished second to Mr Mondale in caucuses in his native state of Kansas.

Once people made it to the voting tables a majority were being told they had come to the wrong place, that they must vote elsewhere or, in the most frustrating of cases, that there were not enough ballot papers.

One 64-year-old man, Senator Miguel Angel Alvarado, told how he had got up at 5 am and gone to his local polling station, only to be told he could not vote there. He then walked four miles to another place where he was again told he could not vote.

In desperation, he took a bus to the Flor Blanca stadium where he found hundreds, if not thousands, in the same predicament.

Faced by scenes of pandemonium, with soldiers carrying automatic rifles holding back angry crowds and political party organizers shaking their heads in bewilderment, Senator Alvarado decided, like many others, that the best course was just to go home and not bother to vote.

To confuse things further, if not to explain them, guerrillas mined several key roads.

There were reports of fighting in at least three towns, one of them Chinameca, 90 miles east of San Salvador.

Mood of doubt, page 7
Caught in crossfire, page 8

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's shadow Home Secretary, called yesterday for a complete overhaul of the laws governing the dissemination of official information.

Mr Kaufman said that the six-month prison sentence imposed on Miss Sarah Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk who passed classified information to *The Guardian*, was a warning of the Government's "insidious" determination to centralize authority, diminish freedom of expression and suppress dissent."

He attacked Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, for his "partisan" decision that Tisdall be tried at the Central criminal court, rather than in a magistrate's court, for an offence which prosecuting

attorney of which it did not approve.

Dr Michael Tisdall, said at his home at Plymstock, Devon, yesterday that his daughter did wrong, but felt "she was doing right for her country." He said the family had not expected her to go to jail, but were not going to "complain of belly-ache."

Mr Stuart Bell, Labour MP for Middlesbrough, said yesterday that he was seeking an urgent meeting with the Attorney-General to discuss the coming trial on secret charges of a MI5 officer, Mr Michael Bettany, who had written to him from Brixton prison.

The judge had set a positively savage sentence in the context of "these days," Mr. Kaufman said. But the prevailing mood of these days had been set by a government increasingly paranoid of the publication by newspapers of

More miners to join strike as pickets increase

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The miners' strike enters its third week today with more men expected to follow their leaders' advice and join the stoppage as picketing in Nottinghamshire by Yorkshire miners is stepped up.

With miners, at all seven Lancashire pits pledged to join the strike and the Staffordshire coalfield virtually closed, the pickets' attention will be centred on Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, the only two remaining coalfields of any size which are producing coal.

An indication that the strike may be starting to affect stocks came last night from the British Steel Corporation, which announced a 50 per cent cutback in production at its Scunthorpe works because of coal shortage.

Votes by miners at weekend pithead meetings confirmed the gradual trend towards more pits closing in the next week. Several meetings backed the strike in the hope that there would be an early meeting of the National Union of Miners' executive.

Some pits in Warwickshire are expected to be working today, and at some of the pits in Staffordshire where meetings were held there could be an attempt to cross picket lines and work normally. The decision to strike at Florence pit near Stoke-on-Trent was carried by a majority of only one vote.

Acroft pit, near Salford, which had been the last to accept the Lancashire area's call for a strike, finally voted for a stoppage yesterday, but the Point of Ayr colliery in North Wales, which had previously been on strike, voted to return to work from this morning.

Miners' leaders claim that domestic supplies are being threatened and that shortages could occur within the next two weeks. The board has said that there are on average stockpiles at power stations to last six months, but there may be regional variations.

£45,000 job at Lotus for Mark Thatcher

By Rosemary Unsworth

The Prime Minister's son Mr Mark Thatcher has taken a job in the United States with the Lotus sports car group.

He has been appointed a director of Lotus Performance Cars, a privately owned company in America. His salary will be £45,000 a year.

Mr Thatcher's full-time job will be to help set up a chain of Lotus dealerships in the US and Canada.

His new boss, Mr David Wickens, chairman of Group Lotus, also employs Mr Denis Thatcher as a director of another of his companies.

The appointment comes in the wake of continuing controversy over Mr Mark Thatcher's involvement in a £300m building contract in Oman.

Family Week. 1st to 7th April.



Family Week is a special time for The Children's Society.

It is a week when thousands of our supporters not only raise money, but show the entire country just how The Children's Society helps those in need.

Each year, nearly 7000 children and families benefit from our work.

But there are still many more who need our help. So please see if you can spare a little time to help us during Family Week.

Would you be able to organise a door-to-door collection in your parish? Or run a fund raising event?

Or join others in your area already donating a few hours of their time for the children in our care?

Whatever you do will be greatly appreciated. By both us and our family of thousands.

Please complete the coupon below and return it to: The Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4QD.

Name _____

Address _____

Liverpool embarks on final moves towards financial chaos

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Shortly after two this afternoon Liverpool City Council will take the first public steps towards its long-heralded confrontation with the law which requires municipal budgets to balance.

Its budget committee, dominated like the council by hardline Labour, will approve a rate increase for 1984-85 of between 5 and 10 per cent – insufficient by many millions of pounds to pay for planned spending.

If adopted by the full council, which meets amid unprecedented publicity on Thursday, this strategy will lead to financial default. Councillors who vote for it risk being discharged, bankrupted and barred from office.

Liverpool will present to the council a budget involving expenditure of about £265m and income of about £220m. At least half a dozen of the 51-strong Labour group will vote against. The Liberals and Tories muster 48 votes (28 and 20 respectively). The defeat of the extreme budget seems likely.

But an alternative balanced budget, published in outline by the Liberals this month, might not get the support of the Conservatives or Labour's rebels. Without a rate levy on April 1, the city would run out of money within weeks.

Either way the declining port city, which traces its local government back to the days when slaves left the Mersey

piers, faces the risk of a town hall paralysis, and a place alongside Clay Cross and Poplar in the annals of municipal derring-do.

Civil servants in the Home Office and the Department of the Environment have dusted off plans for a central government takeover should local authority break down.

Events were moved forward by two decisions made on Friday. Meeting in private, the Labour group backed the tactic announced last autumn of refusing to cut spending or increase rates by more than the rate of inflation. "We expect the Government to make up the difference", Mr Tony Byrne, the finance committee chairman, said afterwards.

Such open disavowal of the Labour strategy might signal a breach between councillors and their officials. Mr Reddington has so far supported the Labour case that Liverpool had suffered unjustly in the amounts of rate support grant it has received in recent years, and in government spending targets.

Because the city was run by a comparatively parsimonious Liberal-dominated regime in the ten years until last May, Liverpool's base-line for financial targets is proportionately lower than those of say, Manchester or Sheffield, both of which have been solidly Labour for years. Like Manchester, Liverpool has suffered a fall in population, resulting in a cut in grant.

Strikers at banking union plan picket

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Striking banking union officials will ask Mt Len Murray, TUC general secretary, today to intervene in an increasingly embarrassing dispute for the labour movement.

The Banking Insurance and Finance Union's 130 full-time staff are on official strike over a plan to make its data control manager compulsorily redundant. The dispute, now seems set to enter its fifth week, despite numerous peace attempts.

In an attempt to embarrass the union's general secretary, Mr Leif Mills, a member of the TUC General Council, the strikers were last night planning to picket Wednesday's meeting of the general council at Congress House.

The dispute, centring on the union's desire to reorganize the computer department at its Wimbledon head office, has bordered on the farcical, with striking officials accusing the leadership of industrial relations misconduct they expect

Ex-MPs on by-election shortlist

By Our Political Staff

Four former MPs are on a shortlist of six to fight the forthcoming Cynon Valley by-election in South Wales for Labour.

The six are Mrs Ann Clwyd, European MP for Mid and West Wales; Mr Bryan Davies, former MP for Enfield North; Mr Reg Race, former MP for Wood Green; Mr Gwynf Roberts, former MP for Cannock; Mr Caerwyn Roderick, former MP for Brecon and Radnor, and Mr Alun Williams, an area organizer for Udsaw, the shopworkers' union.

The candidate will be chosen on Saturday. Labour had a 13,000 majority at the general election.

● The Conservative candidate for York North at the European elections in June is Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, a political adviser to the Falkland Islands Administration's London office.

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SDP 'solution' to EEC dispute

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The quarrel about Britain's contributions to the EEC budget could be ended by relating member states' contributions to their agricultural output, the Social Democratic Party suggests in a paper published today.

The disadvantage suffered by heavily agricultural countries like The Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark would be offset by increased freedom within the EEC budget for other policies and by flexibility which would allow the overall burden to be shared fairly between the richer and poorer countries, the paper says.

In contrast, France's share would rise from 23 to 25.4 per cent, Italy's from 13.7 to 22 per cent. The Netherlands' from 5 to 8.3 per cent, Ireland's from 0.5 to 2 per cent and Denmark's from 2.2 to 3.5 per cent.

The disadvantage suffered by heavily agricultural countries like The Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark would be offset by increased freedom within the EEC budget for other policies and by flexibility which would allow the overall burden to be shared fairly between the richer and poorer countries, the paper says.

Other figures in the paper

suggest that Italy would have the strongest case for objecting to such a change because it has

by far the largest deficit in agricultural trade with the rest of the community. When both budget contributions and trade are taken into account, Italy, Britain and West Germany as a big loser, whereas all the other countries are net beneficiaries.

The new system does not

amount of a tax on farmers,

because each country would still

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Child smokers choose brands promoted by TV sport sponsorship

By Thomson Prentice

Schoolchildren are most aware of those brands of cigarettes which are promoted through televised sports sponsorship, and the children who do smoke overwhelmingly prefer those brands, according to a survey published today.

The survey, of 880 pupils aged between eleven and 16, was carried out on behalf of the BBC1 programme *Panorama* which is broadcast tonight with the title "Tobacco - The Habit the Government won't break".

The survey was carried out in state-funded secondary schools in the Greater Manchester area during February 13-24, shortly after the end of the Benson and Hedges Masters snooker tournament, which received 26 hours of coverage on BBC television.

When asked to list known cigarette brands, Benson and Hedges was named first by 57 per cent of the pupils. Of those answering the question "If you smoke, write down the brand or brands you prefer to smoke", 76 per cent named Benson and Hedges. Seventy-four per cent

had watched some of the out the research on behalf of *Panorama*. He said yesterday:

"It must be stressed that the data we provided is correlational, and causation is therefore difficult to ascribe with certainty."

"Nonetheless, it is clear that children learn a great deal about cigarette brands watching sport on television."

He said he found during the survey that 33 per cent of the children thought that smoking helped people who were nervous to relax. "The amount of awareness of particular brands among children is far greater than brands' share of the market", he said.

Last week, the cigarette manufacturers Rothmans UK announced a £1m package of snooker sponsorship for the next three years. The Rothmans Grand Prix, which will be televised by BBC in October, replaces the world team championship, from which the State Express cigarette manufacturers withdrew their sponsorship.

Off-peak rail fares 'could be cut 35%'

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

Fares on British Rail's off-peak trains could be cut by a third without loss of revenue, a new study claims today.

A fares cut of 35 per cent would generate an extra 3,000 million passenger miles on the present 16,000 million and leave BR's £1,000m passenger revenue intact, according to the consultants, Transport and Environment Studies (Test), who carried out the study for Transport 2000, a pressure group.

There would be a sharp rise in productivity, energy would be saved and there would be reductions in accidents, congestion and road expenditure.

The director of Transport 2000, Susan Hoyle, yesterday called for a major switch in Government policy towards a

high-investment, low-fare railway.

She said: "Government policies over the years have encouraged people to use private cars and industry to use road haulage.

The result has been appalling loss of life on our roads which would never have been countenanced on rail, water, or in the air; an extraordinary decline in the quality of life for those who live anywhere near lorry routes or motorways; and incalculable damage to our children from lead poisoning and loss of freedom to move around roads and streets."

As well as calling for cheap fares, the report advocates increasing investment.

BR, A European Railways, Transport 2000, 258 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JY. £5.

Watney to market US beer

By a Staff Reporter

The world's biggest selling beer, the Budweiser brand, is to be sold in the United Kingdom by Watney Mann and Truman Brewers who have been granted exclusive rights by its makers, Anheuser-Busch of St Louis, Missouri.

The brand's sales have hitherto been largely confined to the United States market.

Anheuser-Busch started brewing in 1852, but first launched Budweiser in 1876 as a Czechoslovakian-inspired premium beer to transcend regional tastes.

The brew uses rice in preference to corn, and up to nine varieties of natural whole hops, is brewed for 32 to 40 days, and then filtered through beechwood chips.



Test of nerve: Handling Horace, the Haitian tarantula, was one of the delights awaiting Miss Karen Travers and 31 other young people who hope to join Operation Raleigh, the four-year round-the-world expedition, when they undertook a programme of rigorous tests at Gilwell Park Scout Association, Chingford, north London, this weekend.

Animal studies will be a large part of the research role of the operation and venturers may have to handle all types of insects. About 1,500 young people, aged 16 to 23, will attend one of 40 selection weekends and 500 will be chosen to launch the project in December (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Doctor criticizes drug industry

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Misleading drug advertisements and a failure to make clearly legible information about the side effects of some preparations are among criticisms of the Department of Health and the pharmaceutical industry made by a leading drug expert.

In a letter in the latest issue of *The Lancet*, Dr Joe Collier, senior lecturer in the department of pharmacology at St George's Hospital medical school, London, complains that the Department of Health refuses to enforce the law as laid down in the Medicines Act (1978) concerning misleading drug promotion.

He says that instead of prosecuting offending firms, the Department of Health refers complaining doctors to the drug industry's internal policy committee. Yet when advertisements have breached a regulation, the companies are breaking the law.

Dr Collier cites the case of two preparations, one containing tiaprofenoic acid and the other amiodarone, as examples.

Instead of action, the Department of Health simply refers complaints to the drug industry's code of practice committee.

Dr Collier says that this in effect prevents prosecution and



Vocal veteran: Mr Bill Collins, aged 81, who believes he will be the longest serving chorister on record in Britain when he celebrates 74 years in his parish church choir on Easter Sunday. Mr Collins sings in the choir of St Michael and All Angels, Bussage, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, with his two sons and two grandchildren.

Runner to have royal sponsor

The Prince of Wales is to sponsor a runner in the London Marathon in May, Mr Bernard Wood, aged 37, is running the 26-mile course for the Morecombe Bay Clinic, a subsidiary of the Bristol Cancer Clinic, which the Prince officially opened last year.

His brother Chris, aged 44, from Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester, was recently cleared of cancer after three-quarters of a lung was removed. His wife Doreen, wrote to the Prince and asked: if he would sponsor Mr. Bernard Wood, a sales representative, from Rossendale, Lancashire.

Mr Wood said yesterday: "I was amazed when the Prince of Wales readily agreed. We have been told by Buckingham Palace to keep the sum secret".

Shopkeepers' No 10 protest

A delegation of small shopkeepers went to 10 Downing Street yesterday to protest against continuing development of out-of-town hypermarkets and complaining of unfair discounts favouring large trading concerns.

The Government has shown no interest, delegation members claimed, because multi-national retail outlets make contributions to Conservative party funds.

Bequest puzzle

The Sunshine Home for Blind Children, Bristol, left nearly £400,000 in the will of a retired salesman who died last Christmas. Eve, cannot be traced. It is thought it may have closed soon after the Second World War.

Baby revived after heart attack in womb

A baby boy who had a heart attack before he was born was revived by heart massage through his mother's abdomen and is now alive and growing well.

Doctors from a special unit searching foetal medicine at King's College Hospital, London, tell the story in the *British Medical Journal*.

The mother was brought to the unit because her blood was rhesus negative and had developed antibodies which could have attacked the unborn baby in her womb. The baby was given rhesus negative blood transfusions in the womb, to reduce the chance of this happening.

A first transfusion went well, but during the second the baby's heart began beating wildly and then stopped.

A doctor started to massage

Lawnmower advertises loose their cutting edge

By Robin Young

In the spring campaign to sell lawnmowers, enlivened in previous years by "knocking" copy in rival companies' advertisements, the watchword is safety.

Qualcast today launches a range of rotary mowers called Orbital, which have plastic cutters in place of metal blades. The plastic, it is claimed, is strong enough to cut down the rankest lawn, but will not slice through stones, electric cable or human extremities.

In 1981, the last year for which figures are available, 3,300 people required hospital treatment after attempting to trim their lawns with powered mowers. That is an average of eight people for every day of the year, although because the number of days on which Britons can cut their lawns is

limited by the climate, the incidence of accidents is much more heavily concentrated.

Nine-tenths of the injuries resulted from hover and wheeled rotary mowers, whose blades whirr at 200mph and are quite capable of cutting off fingers, thumbs and even feet.

Flymo, the maker of the biggest selling metal-bladed rotary mowers, is to some degree inhibited in its return to Qualcast's move by an announcement earlier this month that its £4m advertising campaign will not include any knocking of rivals' products or claims.

Qualcast will be spending a similar sum, concentrating on the Orbital rotary mower and the Concorde electric cylinder mower. It has discontinued all its metal-bladed rotary mowers.

Solicitors increase pressure for Law Society reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mounting pressure for reform of the Law Society after the Glanville Davies affair came from solicitors at a weekend conference in Winchester.

Members of the British Legal Association, a gitter group, with 3,000 members, passed a motion censuring the Council of the Law Society for its "inept handling of recent affairs and urging the association's executive committee to seek reforms to ensure that the profession is properly represented in future".

Mr Stanley Best, the conference chairman, said that the recent revelations about Mr Davies, the former Council member who was struck off for professional misconduct, after overcharging a client by £131,000 had brought the whole profession into disrepute.

There will have to be a government injection on a substantial scale if anybody else is allowed to practice. It is of great importance to ensure the public does not suffer.

Mr Morris also spoke of the potential conflict of interest where banks and building societies undertake conveyancing when they are acting for both buyer and seller.

He cited a case of a building society wanting to be rid of a bad customer. If the officer handling the buyer's interest made repeated inquiries of the seller which resulted in a "no sale", his employer, wearing

the other hat as representatives of the seller and mortgagee, would not be too happy, he said.

Mr Morris, said that in extending the right to conveyancing, we must not throw the baby out with the bath water. Cheapness must not be purchased at the price of security."

There needed to be safeguards to protect the customer against dishonesty, ignorance and ineptitude and from charges which were higher than was reasonable and fair.

Action on fairer fines

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is asking all courts to consider using forms on which defendants would disclose their incomes and financial commitments.

A pilot project in 11 magistrates' courts has shown that where defendants complete the means inquiry forms courts are able to impose more realistic fines.

Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, and vice-chairman of the all-

Panasonic/Technics

With effect from April 1st, 1984, National Panasonic (UK) Limited, will change its company name to:

Panasonic U.K. Limited.

Panasonic U.K. is a subsidiary of the Matsushita Group of Japan, one of the world's largest manufacturers of Consumer and Industrial Electronic Products.

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Other Companies associated in the UK Group are Panasonic Industrial U.K. Ltd., and Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd., at Cardiff where colour TV sets are manufactured for the British and export markets.

Head office and Southern Division:

Panasonic U.K. Ltd., 300 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 6JB. Tel: (0753) 34522. Telex No: 847652 Fax No: (0753) 38781

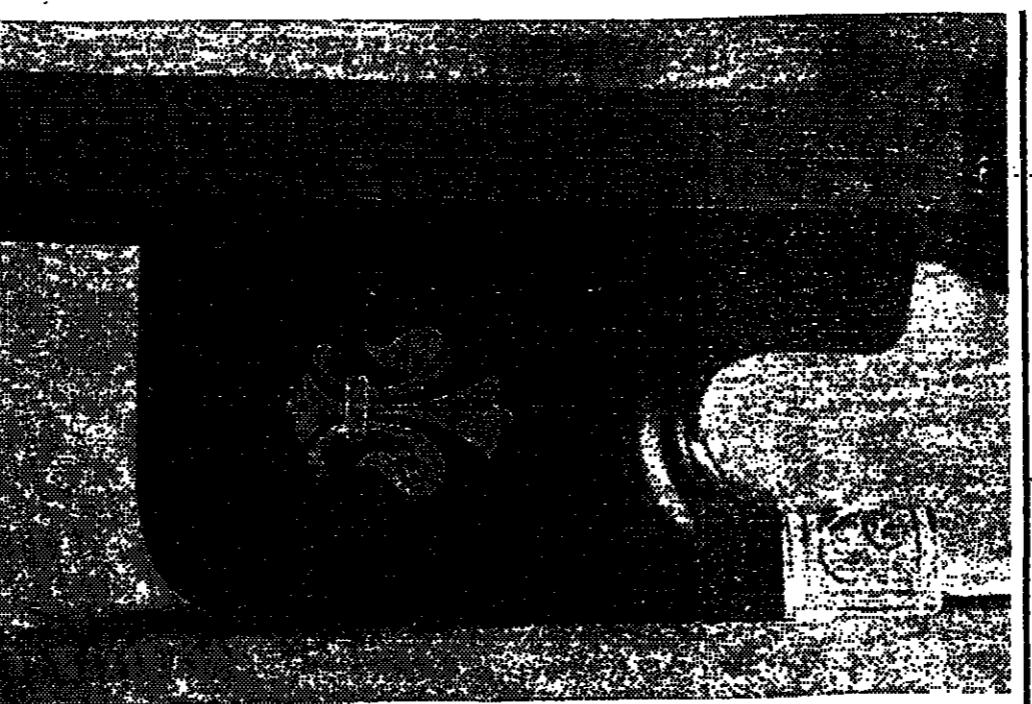
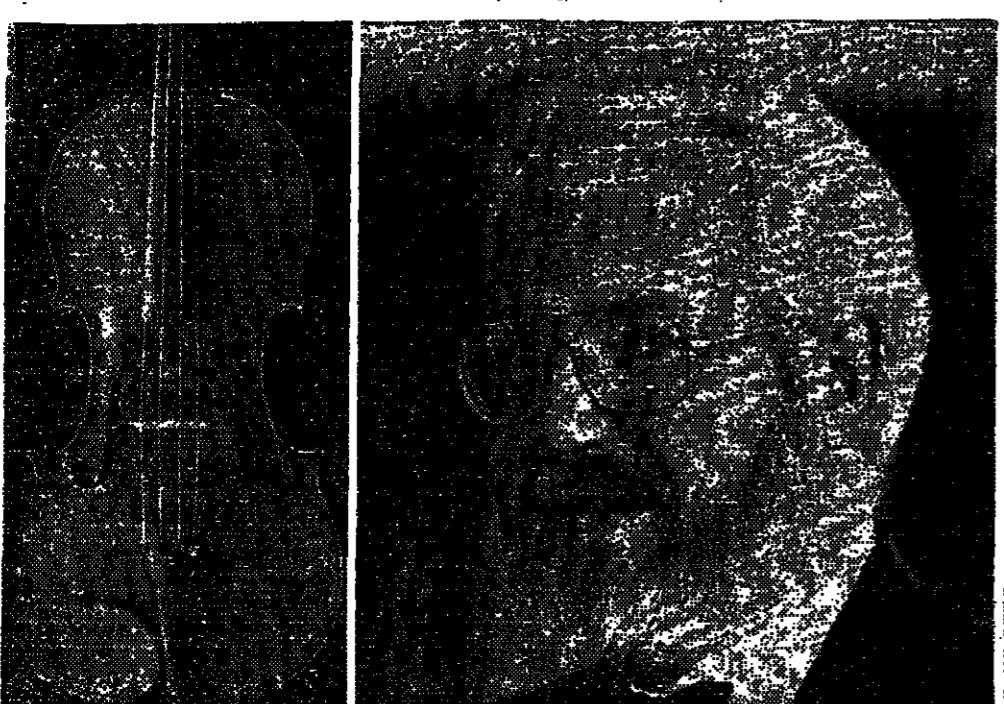
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Tortoiseshell lament: Mr Andrew Hill with one of his company's violins and cello bow with gold fleur-de-lis and synthetic tortoiseshell. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Whitehall fears on left's aims

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

A left-wing Government committed to unilateral disarmament or British withdrawal from Nato could cause "great anxieties" in Whitehall, Sir Anthony Acland, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said last night.

A decision to take the country out of the European Community would also be "very unsettling and worrying" for many home civil servants as well as diplomats, he said on the Radio 4 programme "With Respect, Ambassador".

Dr David Owen, interviewed on the same programme, criticized the Foreign Office for wanting to conduct policies which it thought were right irrespective of what ministers wanted. Dr Owen, who was Foreign Secretary in the last Labour administration said that this has led to "quite a number of clashes" when he was there.

One or two senior officials used to fight the implementation of decisions by the Foreign Secretary, sometimes by means of press briefings.

Some "most scurrilous" briefings threatened to undermine Britain's position by revealing to its European partners that Whitehall was unhappy about government policy.

Briefing papers supplied for the Foreign Secretary and for 10 Downing Street would also make clear that officials disagreed with what the ministers intended to say, Dr Owen added.

Mr Edward Rowlands, who was a junior minister with responsibility for Latin America under Dr Owen, complained that the Foreign Office had sometimes refused to accept government policies on human rights.

Drifters in an uncaring world

The increasing number of mentally ill people left to wander Britain's streets is raising doubts about the policy of caring for former patients in the community. COLIN HUGHES, in the first of a series, looks at three cases which pose the question: does the community really care?

Paul is not an extreme dropout, or one of London's habitual tramps, although his parents fear he may become one. He is 26, a chronic schizophrenic, and his home is 400 miles away on a Scottish island.

His parents are still there, anxiously waiting for infrequent messages from the few people who now and then find their son and report on his plight. Occasionally Paul, who first suffered from his illness at the age of 14 and has been in hospital three times, finds a job portering or catering in a hotel through a Westminster job-centre, and staff raise his parents' hopes with a telephone call.

A social worker has contacted him a few times over the past year, but found it impossible to persuade him, as he becomes increasingly withdrawn, that he needs treatment, as his parents believe. His jobs usually last only a week or two, and he has phases of being unable to organize himself to claim social security benefits.

Robert, aged 39, is more fortunate. He lives in a hostel run by the St Mungo's Community Trust in Fulham, southwest London, in a house owned by Shepherds Bush Housing Association. He was sent there by Long Grove hospital in Epsom, Surrey, after spending 15 years in Moss Side and Rampton psychiatric prisons. I was the last in a long line of institutions.

Robert is well fed. The Department of Health and

Flaked paint hangs from the ceiling and soft drink cans spill out of the fireplace. The bath is full of wood and discarded clothes.

Social workers rarely find him in, and he is usually incapable of remembering to claim his weekly benefit, or to visit Hackney hospital outpatients' department for treatment. He has a roof over his head; but he also needs trained staff in regular attendance to ensure that he is medicated, fed, and occupied.

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Tortoises ban hurts bow-maker

By Patricia Cloagh

Forty beautiful violin and cello bows are lying unwanted in the Georgian headquarters of W E Hill and Sons - victims of their maker's respect for the law protecting endangered species.

Until recently Hill and Sons could not produce £2,000 bows, embellished with gold, mother of pearl and tortoiseshell, fast enough.

But then the company, based at Missenden, Buckinghamshire, developed at some expense a substitute for the rich translucent tortoiseshell that for more than 100 years has formed the nut, the block which connects the horsehair with the stick.

One in five social services departments in England and Wales provides no accommodation for the mentally ill, preferring to house them in private lodging houses. Voluntary organizations such as Mind, the National Schizophrenia Fellowship and the Richmond Fellowship, provide some homes, but they often depend on housing associations, whose funds have been cut heavily in recent years.

Mr John Wilder, chairman of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Centre, says the rest "end up on the streets, or struggling to be with their families. Sooner or later, if they are not helped in time, they commit suicide or die of exposure. The farce lies in the very phrase 'community care'.

The sad fact is, the community doesn't." Tomorrow: Freedom and the institution.

Robert is well fed. The Department of Health and

for a ban on motor vehicles along the 45-mile path. "The Ridgeway is one of our greatest archaeological treasures," he said.

"It has also been designated by the Countryside Commission as a long distance path for the benefit of walkers, horse riders and pedal cyclists who want to escape from the noise and danger of motor traffic."

Inquiries by *The Times* have shown that the law seems ineffectual.

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East Germans submit to lure of West

Flight from the Vale of Witlessness

From Michael Binoy, Bonn

They sit patiently at the almost alone, this south-eastern corner of East Germany cannot still in overcoats, sipping coffee and calming tired children, while they wait for the camp bureaucracy to register their unexpected arrival in the West.

Bags, suitcases and parcels are piled up in corners, all the worldly possessions they were allowed to bring in and able to bundle up in the one or two days the East German authorities gave them to leave. They talk in subdued voices, striking up tentative friendships with others in the same limbo between joy and anxiety. Families stick together as they ponder the new life in some yet unknown town.

The 60-strong, harassed camp staff do their best to make the newcomers welcome. They hand out pocket-money - DM15 (about £4) to each head of family and DM10 for each additional member - offer tips on employment prospects, help them to contact the relatives who will be the anchors to which they must first cling when cast into West German life.

But there are so many formalities, inspection by the camp doctor, social security registration for entitlement to unemployment benefit, the notorious interview with West German intelligence officers, who attempt to filter out the East German agents slipped in among the throng of emigrants.

And nowadays there are so many emigrants. In a normal winter month, 400 people arrived in the cramped former refugee centre, wedged in a triangle of land between the railway station and a main road. Then, on February 18, without warning, 100 East Germans got on the train at Giessen and since then the greatest influx since the building of the Berlin Wall has not abated. Some 300 people are arriving each day. On March 8 there were more than 500 and among the arrivals last Tuesday was the niece of the East German Prime Minister, with her husband and two children.

Extra beds have hastily been crammed into the bedrooms, volunteers added to the kitchen staff, meals simplified to soup and spaghetti.

The emigrants are mostly young, intellectuals and skilled workers. Some, the privileged, were able to come out in their cars, getting their petrol coupons from the camp to continue to their destinations. Others had to sell everything, banking the money they could not take or giving it to the families and friends they would probably never see again.

Overwhelmingly, they come from the Dresden area - "the vale of witlessness", as one man put it - where dissatisfaction is greatest and the pressure to emigrate strongest, because,



In search of roots: Heinz and his family wait to move on from the refugees' transit camp at Giessen.

Police fire tear gas at Karachi students

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad

Police used tear gas in Karachi yesterday to break up demonstrations against the martial law ban on student organizations and university and college unions in Pakistan.

Students staged protest meetings to observe the so-called "Black Day". They shouted anti-regime slogans and attacked police and official vehicles with stones. Outside one college, an effigy of President Zia ul-Haq was reportedly burnt.

There have been protests in a number of cities against the ban on student political activity and dissolution of unions and organizations.

Some universities have remained closed, and occasional outbreaks of violence have damaged university and college property. Three student leaders, including the president of the right-wing Jamiat Ulama Islam, have been jailed and flogged in Peshawar for disrupting a speech by President Zia.

During the Karachi demonstrations yesterday, police frustrated a student attempt to disturb the security arrangements for Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohammad, the visiting Malaysian Prime Minister.

General Zia has disbanded student bodies, observers say.

DeLorean plays leading role in Hollywood's media epic

From Iver Davis Los Angeles

The John DeLorean cocaine conspiracy trial is predictably shaping up as the media event of 1984.

Inside the fifth-floor federal courtroom of Judge Robert Takasugi, business drones on: long repetitive hours of questioning prospective jurors about what they know of the case (and they know a lot) and have they, despite what they have read in newspapers or seen on nightly television news, formed any opinions about the sensational allegations.

A few days ago, an elderly woman almost started a revolt in the ranks of the bored press corps when she admitted she had not read a newspaper in 10 years. "It's against my religion," she confided. "My Guru tells me that truth is eternal." She was excused.

Most of the action takes place in the busy corridors outside the court, or on the grey stone steps in front of the building, where mini-camera crews dog every footstep of Mr DeLorean and his attractive wife, Christine.

All three main television networks have set up permanent headquarters in trailers on the street, manned 24 hours a day for the duration of the trial, which has already taken more than two weeks, may run for another three.

In the early days, it was quite a circus. Hundreds of photographers, television cameras and reporters mobbed a tall, silver-haired Mr DeLorean, dressed impeccably in western.



Mr DeLorean: Mobbed by fans and the press.

style two-piece pin-striped suits, and his smart mode-actress wife, hanging on to every word they breathed.

Inside the court there are seats for 44 journalists and 40 spectators. A huge overflow press room has been set up where proceedings are piped live to those who cannot get seats in the court. During recesses, reporters flock around Mr DeLorean or his wife, looking for fresh quotes.

Mr Howard Weitzman, Mr DeLorean's chief lawyer, who has been getting quite testy and even hostile with prospective jurors, accusing some of lying to get picked for the jury, has told his client to keep his mouth shut in public.

Mr DeLorean has a penchant

for chatting away every time a microphone is thrust under his nose. In the street, he said: "If I went to a monastery in the Siberian Alps, I still couldn't get a fair trial."

Nearly 200 potential jurors have been questioned in the quest to find 12 who can render a verdict based on testimony presented at the trial. Many were dismissed after admitting they had watched video tapes of Mr DeLorean's arrest, which were recently aired on television.

Lethargic reporters have started interviewing each other for fresh angles to the story. Artists and fashion writers are dropping in to sketch the principals and comment about Cristina's wardrobe. "I'd love to get her castoffs," the Associated Press correspondent, Linda Deutsch, said. "She never wears the same outfit twice."

Joining the press from around the world are the fans. It is not uncommon to spot Mr DeLorean posing for a quick snap with a couple of excited women from Detroit, or signing autographs during lulls and recesses.

"It's a real celebrity atmosphere," Linda Deutsch says. "DeLorean and his wife are like movie stars."

Red Alert

Singapore (AFP) - The oilwell firefighter, Mr Red Adair, has arrived in Indonesia with a team of experts to tackle a fire on board the drill barge Mission Viking, off Cilacap in the Java Sea.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. DOVER IS BRITAIN'S BUSIEST PORT

True False

2. HEATHROW, GATWICK, STANSTED DON'T COST THE BRITISH TAXPAYER A PENNY

True False

3. HEATHROW HANDLES MORE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS THAN ANY OTHER AIRPORT

True False

4. LOS ANGELES IS THE WORLD'S BUSIEST INTERNATIONAL HELIPORT

True False

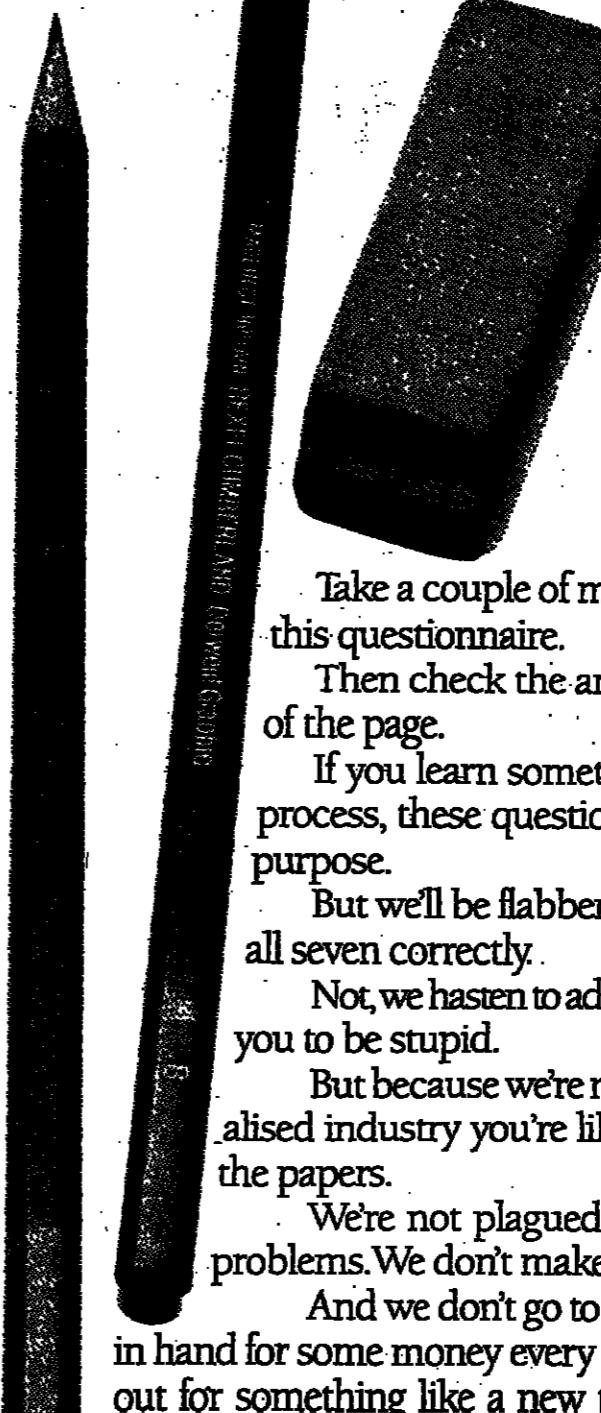
5. HEATHROW IS THIS COUNTRY'S LARGEST RETAILER OF PERFUME.

True False

6. THE WORLD'S 5TH BUSIEST INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IS GATWICK.

True False

7. ALL NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES RUN AT THE PUBLIC'S EXPENSE

True False 

Take a couple of minutes and complete this questionnaire.

Then check the answers at the bottom of the page.

If you learn something about us in the process, these questions have served their purpose.

But we'll be flabbergasted if you answer all seven correctly.

Not, we hasten to add, because we imagine you to be stupid.

But because we're not the sort of nationalised industry you're likely to read about in the papers.

We're not plagued by labour relations problems. We don't make a loss.

And we don't go to the government cap in hand for some money every time we have to fork out for something like a new terminal.

In fact, we don't cost you a penny. How many nationalised industries can say that?

British
Airports

EEC team tests Irish reaction

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Mystery of men who stole £15m

From Peter Nichols
Rome

Investigators are still trying to decide whether the biggest robbery so far known in Italy was the work of terrorists.

Early on Saturday a group of four young people entered the deposit of Brink's Securicor and made off with £35,000 lire (£15m) largely in banknotes of small denominations.

They had previously taken hostage the family of an employee of the company and forced him to take two of them inside the building in his car.

Once past the gate they overpowered the security guards and turned off the alarms before beginning their three hours' work of emptying the safe deposits.

They left behind photocopies of documents issued by the Red Brigades terrorist movement, and took photographs of the man whose family they had taken hostage against an improvised Red Brigades symbol painted of cardboard.

There is considerable doubt that the robbery was in fact carried out by terrorists; a stronger belief is that professional criminals tried to cover their tracks by making the left-wing terrorists appear responsible.

M Rocard is expected to put that same compromise on the table in Brussels today.

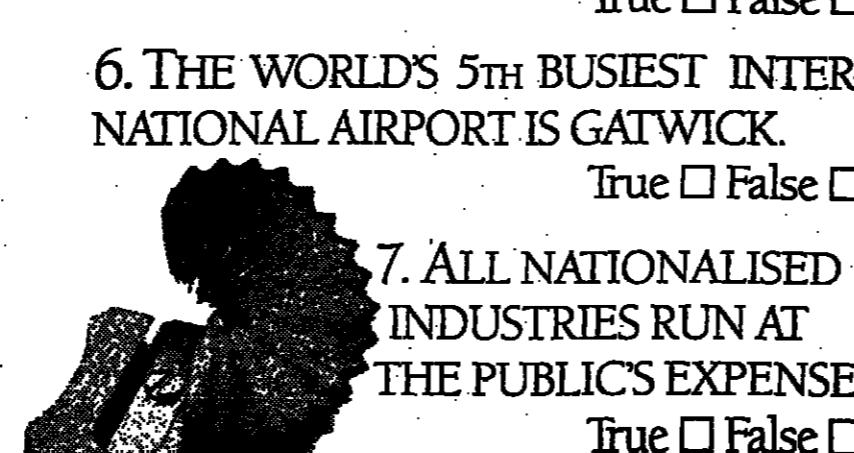
Mota Pinto victory assures Lisbon

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Senhor Carlos Mota Pinto, the Social Democrat Deputy Prime Minister, emerged victorious from his party's congress in the city of Braga over the weekend. His victory assured the continuity of the coalition Government of Socialists and Social Democrats headed by Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, although a Cabinet reshuffle can be expected.

Senhor Mota Pinto, who also holds the post of Minister of Defence had adopted an "all or nothing" stance at the congress, threatening to leave the Government and the leadership of his party if his motion were not adopted by a substantial majority.

One of his demands was the



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Israel-Egypt pact

Sour aftermath of treaty which ended 30 years of conflict

Five years ago today President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mr Menachem Begin, then the Israeli Prime Minister, signed the treaty which ended 30 years of war between their countries. In the first of two articles Christopher Walker examines the state of the peace.



Part 1

Israel and Egypt may not have exchanged a shot in anger for 10 years, planes may now fly regularly between Cairo and Tel Aviv - which are also linked by telephone and coach - but today's anniversary will not be marked by any celebrations among members of Mr Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Government.

As the Prime Minister (one of the original opponents of the Camp David accords) displayed in a recent angry speech to the Knesset, Israel is bitterly disappointed at what it sees as Egypt's blatant failure to fulfil its obligations, particularly in regard to normalization and the ill-fated talks on Palestinian autonomy, which have been stalled for two years and appear unlikely ever to resume.

The unspoken nature of this attack, which accused Egypt of "retreating more and more" from the Camp David framework, was seen as especially significant as it was delivered on the eve of a rare visit to Cairo by Mr Gideon Part, the Israeli trade minister - an occasion inevitably soured by the force of Mr Shamir's rhetoric.

Perfect cover to stall US

By way of explanation, a senior Israeli official told *The Times* that of nearly 50 agreements signed with Egypt in the heady days of the peace, only handful were still operative. He said that the last meeting of the joint consultative committee took place 12 months ago and the rather pathetic mainstay of Israel's rapidly-dwindling trade with Egypt was now the weekly export of 50,000 day-old chicks (compared with 500,000 a week in 1982).

The official disclosed that while 2,000 Israeli tourists a month were crossing into Egypt, the number of tourists from Egypt was "virtually nil". Subsequent inquiries showed that Egyptian officials are willing to give permits only to Egyptian businessmen or Egyptian Jews and that ordinary Egyptians feel they will suffer government displeasure if they apply for a visa.

Mr Shamir said in his speech: "We have explained and continue to explain that the conduct of the Egyptian Government presents us with a basic, very serious question: Are Arab countries ready for peace, and are their leaders capable of leading their peoples towards the future?

Tomorrow: The view from Cairo

THE YEARS OF PEACE

Nov. 1977: Sadat visits Jerusalem; promises "no more war". Sept. 1978: Camp David accords: one "framework" provides for peace in the Middle East, including five-year autonomy for West Bank and Gaza, to be agreed between Egypt, Israel and Jordan; another for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Jordan says it is not bound by either.

March 1978: Peace treaty signed in Washington, three months late. April: Instruments of ratification exchanged. State of war officially ends. May: Talks begin between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

Jan. 1980: Land border opened to civilian traffic. Diplomatic relations established.

Feb: Exchange of ambassadors.

May: Egypt suspends autonomy talks, blaming Israel's "negative" attitude. Deadline passes without agreement.

Dec: Overland trade begins.

Oct. 1981: Sadat assassinated. Apr. 1982: Israel completes withdrawal from Sinai. Sept. 1982: Rebels capture Jordan after Beirut massacre. Dec. 1983: Arafat visits to Cairo.

Modern-day Jason on trail of the Golden Fleece

From Mario Modiano Spetses, Greece

No oxen were sacrificed here and no libations were poured to Apollo at Saturday's cheerful launching of the "Argo". But the Greek Orthodox priest from the Church of St Nicholas who intoned his special blessing for new ships, seemed convinced that his canticles and holy water were just as effective.

The modern Argo is a replica of a Bronze Age galley with 20 oars and sail, which Mr Timothy Severin, the British explorer of old myths, intends to sail for 1,500 miles to Soviet Georgia and back.

He is investigating the

ancient legend of the original Argo which took Jason and the Argonauts from Iolkos, in central Greece, to Colchis, in the Black Sea, in search of the Golden Fleece.

It is not Mr Severin's first expedition. In 1977 he showed how it was possible for St Brendan, the Irish monk, to have discovered North America in a skinboat, 1,000 years before Columbus. Four later he explored the legend of Sinbad the sailor on board an eighth century Arab merchant ship.

This time, like Jason, he had his ship built of pine, if not by Argus, by Vasili Delimitros, at 53 a master shipwright of Spetses.

"Not a single nail was used",

the boat builder said. "The planks were locked together with the ancient mortise and tenon technique, using wooden pegs. For the launch, the hull was coated with pitch mixed with tree resin, and the whole concoction boiled with molten fat."

Thanks to this formula, as Mr Delimitros released the ropes, the wide-beamed, ram-robed Argo slid gently into the blue waters, and hundreds of islanders and guests who had gathered in the old harbour of this small island, cheered and applauded as the boat steamed itself afloat. It was a perfect launch.

Jason, of course, had managed to man his 50-oar Argo

with the elite of heroes of his time, including Hercules. In this case, the Argo is to be towed by a permanent international crew of 12 who sailed with Mr Severin in other voyages, and volunteers from the countries Argo is visiting - Greece, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

If the Argonauts had Orpheus himself to entertain them with his lyre, the modern seafarers will have the services of a doctor, a photographer, and a cook.

Mr Severin hopes to sail from the port of Volos (near Iolkos) in May, heading the coast, and four months later, by way of the straits, to reach the River Rhine in the Black Sea

where archaeologists have identified the capital of the kingdom of Colchis.

Unlike Jason, however, who was treated with hostility by the King of Colchis, the modern Argonauts, their intentions certainly more honourable, have been assured an excellent reception at destination by the Soviet authorities. Soviet television, in fact, has taken them under its wing.

Mr Severin said: "This is a serious piece of academic research. What we want to do is to establish the factual basis for the legendary voyage of Jason. The scholars will then be able to judge it, once the evidence is there in reality, not in books."

Surprise visit to Sudan by Mubarak

Khartoum (AFP, Reuter) - President Mubarak of Egypt made a brief surprise visit to Sudan yesterday to reiterate his country's full support for its Southern neighbour "on all occasions" and to discuss joint air defences.

His unexpected arrival here coincided with a report from Cairo that the United States had put two heavy transport aircraft at Egypt's disposal to airlift anti-aircraft defences to Sudan in the wake of the March 16 air raid on Omdurman.

Sudan and Egypt linked by a defence pact have both blamed Libya for the raid, and Mr Mubarak said before returning home that neither country would stand alone in a difficult time. Both had a "common cause, a common destiny and common security interest".

Paper closed in Paraguay

São Paulo - Paraguay's largest newspaper, *ABC Color*, has been closed for an indefinite period, accused of subverting public order after publishing an interview with an opponent of President Stroessner, who has been in power for 30 years (writes Patrick Knight).

The newspaper's owner, Senior Aldo Zucolillo, has been held in prison for a week for refusing to say who conducted the interview with Senator Miguel Angel Casasola, member of a rival faction of the president's Colorado Party.

Ghana soldiers executed

Ahijan (Reuter) - Three dissident soldiers involved in a 1983 coup attempt were executed by firing squad in Ghana after being captured in clashes with security forces, *Accra* radio reported.

The Government has ordered all troops confined to barracks and extended the night curfew in force since Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power more than two years ago.

29 Marines die

Soul (AP) - A US spokesman said yesterday that all 18 American and 11 South Korean Marines on a US Marine Corps helicopter were killed when it crashed in the rain-swept mountains near the port of Pohang on Saturday during night manoeuvres.

Reagan's choice

Washington - President Reagan announced that he would nominate Mr Michael Armacost, at present Ambassador to the Philippines, to succeed Mr Lawrence Eagleburger as Undersecretary of State for political affairs.

Transfer birth

Los Angeles (Reuter) - A second baby has been born by the ovum-transfer method, in which a fertile woman is inseminated and the ovum later transferred to an infertile wife, doctors announced here.

Slave trade

Delhi (AP) - More than 10,000 children from Uttar Pradesh have been exported and sold as slaves, bonded labourers or prostitutes for 1,000 to 2,000 rupees (£70 to £140) each, *The Times of India* reported.

Race disaster

Budapest (Reuter) - Four spectators were killed and 10 seriously hurt when a car in a road race careered off a bend in hills near Budapest. The race was stopped at once.

Rock on

Melbourne - Val Doonican and a BBC crew have been given permission by the Aboriginal owners of Ayers Rock to tape a sequence there, but the landmark will be used only as a backdrop. The Aboriginals initially refused permission because they said it would be culturally inappropriate.

Baden-Württemberg elections

Resounding victory for Kohl in south-west

From Michael Binyon Bonn

The Christian Democrats yesterday won a resounding victory in the prosperous south-west of Germany, maintaining the absolute majority in the Baden-Württemberg parliament which they have held since 1972.

Provisional results of the Land election gave the CDU 52 per cent of the vote, a drop of only 1.4 per cent compared with 1980. The Social Democrats had exactly the same percentage as 32.5, the Free Democrats won 6.9 per cent, and the Greens did surprisingly well gaining 8 per cent of the vote.

The election was the first test of popularity for Chancellor Kohl's Government since the recent scandals involving Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economics who is accused of corruption, and Herr Manfred Werner, the Defence Minister whose reputation was severely damaged by the Kiesling affair.

Mindful of recent losses by the Christian Social Union in local elections in neighbouring Bavaria, Chancellor Kohl campaigned hard in Baden-Württemberg, the country's third largest state. But he was confident his troubles in Bonn had little impact on the 6,540,000 voters, and that the formidable reputation and popularity of Herr Lothar Späth, aged 46, the Prime Minister for the past six years, would ensure his party's continued absolute majority over the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

At the last election in 1980 the CDU obtained 53.4 per cent of the vote, the SPD 32.5, the FDP 8.3 the Greens 5.3 per cent - just enough to win seats for the first time the 120 seat parliament in Stuttgart.

The Free Democrats, who traditionally have their strongest hold in the south-west, were eager to enter into coalition with the CDU, but Herr Späth made it clear during the campaign he was happy to continue alone.

The Greens, who have been

reduced by internal power

struggles in recent months,

consolidated their position,

gaining 2.7 per cent on the 1980 result when they first entered the state parliament.

Two national issues that

have dominated Chancellor Kohl's Government - the deployment of Nato missiles

and the state of the economy - had little impact in Baden-Württemberg. As the boom area of Germany it has been less affected than most by unemployment and the recession.

Ozal tipped to pass test of legitimacy

From Rasit Gurdilek Ankara

Some 20 million Turks cast their votes yesterday to elect mayors and other local administrators. The contest, which looked like a two-horse race, was a test of legitimacy for Mr Turgut Ozal, the conservative Prime Minister, who he was expected to pass.

As his ruling Motherland Party was swept to power on a ticket of economic liberalism in November's general elections, restricted to only three parties by the former military regime, the participation this time of the three rivals excluded then gave yesterday's poll crucial importance.

The latter had been claiming widespread support with their hardy-concealed links to the former pre-coup parties.

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Scientific approach: The Prince of Wales examining a charcoal burning stove with Dr Peter Morgan, Zimbabwe's Scientist of the Year.

the dwelling of the king, his mother, and senior wives during the later period of the loose-knit tribal empire of which Great Zimbabwe is believed to have been the imperial city.

The building of the city probably began about 1200 AD and continued until the empire disintegrated in the fifteenth century for reasons that are still not clear.

During the pre-independence period, white officialdom refused to accept, even as a hypothesis, that such intricate masonry could have been achieved by the ancestors of the present Shona-speaking peoples of Zimbabwe. They suggested instead that it was the work of Arab or Phoenician settlers.

No serious scholar now doubts, however, that the ruins are of African origin. They have become a powerful symbol of nationalism, proving that Zimbabwe has a past worth remembering which goes back well beyond the arrival of white men just over 90 years ago.

In contrast, Cuba, deeply frightened by the US invasion of Grenada, has intensified its efforts to end the conflicts in El

Salvador and Nicaragua and to normalize its own relations with the United States.

Cuba showed restraint in its response to the Grenada invasion and has since withdrawn an estimated 1,000 advisers from Nicaragua. It has also put pressure on the Salvadorean left to negotiate an end to the civil war.

An official of the Salvadorean left-wing coalition, the FMLN-FDR, explained that after the guerrillas issued a peace proposal last month, the Cubans "told us it was not flexible enough, and they had specific suggestions" for making it more acceptable to the Americans. He said he knows of no similar Soviet pressure.

The former Costa Rican Information Minister, Dr Luis Bustamante, says that in early 1982 he was asked by Señor Mora to transmit negotiating proposals from Havana to Washington. Since then he has been delivered to his contacts in the Reagan Administration several written oral proposals.

Political writers and activists here believe that the Soviet Union has, since the deployment of US missiles in Europe last year, become less interested in negotiations and more willing to see the Reagan Administration drawn into an unwinnable Vietnam-type conflict in Central America.

According to Dr Cerdas, the Russians "want Reagan to waste money and do stupid things in Central America, so much so that opinion will turn against him in the United States and Europe and endanger further missile deployment".

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Salvadoreans go to polls in mood of doubt and fear

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The people of El Salvador went to the polls yesterday to vote in presidential elections, the first in seven troubled years, in a climate of confusion, scepticism and fear.

Fear – as in the elections for a constituent assembly in 1982 – because intimidation, especially by the extreme right, remains ever present, and the civil war still rages in the background.

The guerrillas sabotaged San Salvador's main electricity plant at 8.30 pm on Saturday, plunging the entire capital into a symbolic, eerie blackness the

29 soldiers die in rebel ambush

El Salvador's US-backed army sustained its biggest losses since the beginning of the year in a guerrilla attack on Saturday. The rebels ambushed and killed 29 soldiers of the Fifth Infantry Brigade, and wounded another seven, an army officer admitted in San Vicente, 40 miles west of San Salvador.

Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia said that some 70 or 80 guerrillas had ambushed a column of his soldiers patrolling a road a few miles south of the town.

The colonel, dazed by the news and surprisingly candid for a Salvadorean Army officer, said his men had committed "an error of conduct" in patrolling along the road instead of in the well protected terrain of the foothills of the San Vicente volcano.

Another, more generalized problem was that the Army was having to spread itself thin in its efforts to safeguard the elections, leaving soldiers vulnerable to attack by the guerrillas.

night before the elections, power had not been restored yesterday morning.

Confusion, because the authorities running the elections are baffled by the complexities of imported, US-made mechanism produced for this year's polls.

Scepticism, because again and again, Salvadoreans you meet up and down the country will echo, usually unconsciously, the guerrilla slogan: "The elections are not the solution" to the country's problems.

What is more, the results of yesterday's elections may very well prove inconclusive. According to the Salvadorean constitution, the winning presi-

ANC houses searched in Mozambique

Maputo (AFP) – Mozambique's police and security officials searched houses of members of the African National Congress (ANC) in Maputo amid reports that the joint Mozambique-South African security commission is to meet here today, it was learnt yesterday.

Security officials, accompanied by armed police, arrived unannounced at houses throughout Maputo and neighbouring Matola, beginning at about noon on Saturday. They said they were looking for weapons and other war material.

ANC sources said the searches were thorough, but were generally carried out with courtesy and politeness. It is not known whether any weapons were found.

The sources said at least four people were taken into custody, three because of problems with identity papers.

Sri Lankan opposition fears press clampdown

From Donorah Moldrich, Colombo

The Sri Lankan Minister of Justice, Dr Nissanka Wijeratne, confirmed over the weekend that the Government would bring in legislation to prevent the use of innuendo and pseudonyms in newspapers. Opposition papers said such legislation would muzzle the press.

Addressing the Law Students Union on Saturday, Dr Wijeratne said: "There is no intention by the Government to close down any press, but crude journalism in the form of innuendo must be prevented. Petty-minded people in little places are peddling degrading stories to men and women of our society."

"Why cannot they, like the British press, be bold enough to write under their own names and also name the persons concerned without resorting to innuendo? To rectify these errors, once and for all, new laws will have to be introduced."

Independent newspapers have said that such laws would cause the extermination of the free press in Sri Lanka. "Weekend", a Sunday English-language paper, said the proposed curbs on the pretext of preventing

idential candidate must have claimed more than 50 per cent of the vote. With eight candidates competing, it is thought to be unlikely that either of the two front runners, the Christian Democrat, Señor José Napoleón Duarte, or Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), will come out the clear winner.

A run-off between the two therefore appears likely, probably in early May.

The expected confusion yesterday arose in part from the electoral authorities' inability to grapple with the problem of voting procedure for some 400,000 refugees inside the country. A further problem has been an electoral register known to be full not only of dead Salvadoreans but also of duplicated names.

A distraught American official closely involved with organizing the elections conceded to reporters on Saturday that he expected between 10 and 12 per cent of eligible voters not to cast their votes simply because of the chaos in the mechanics of the operation.

The most serious obstacle to the Salvadorean custom of double-ballingot yesterday was the insistence by polling authorities that all voters dip a finger in a silver nitrate-based, allegedly indelible ink, after casting their vote. A bizarre footnote to the electoral rules says that: "Those voters without hands must stain another visible part of the body" with the ink.

Abstentions were expected to be few as voting is legally obligatory in El Salvador. But the guerrillas said they would not allow voting to take place in areas they control.

One of the two British observers in El Salvador for the elections said last week he was baffled as to how intimidation could decide which way a person would vote if the ballot is secret.

But, as union leaders and local social scientists have explained, a substantial number of the 2.5 million voting population in a country with 50 per cent adult literacy, has been conditioned by years of fear into believing that the men with the guns in their towns and villages are all-knowing, all-seeing beings, who not only decide whether a person must live or die but can also match a secret ballot to the identity of the person who put the cross on it.



Faces of war: Young guerrillas with old weapons doing guard duty in a "liberated zone" of rural El Salvador. In the eastern town of Chinameca, the regional Army commander, Colonel Monterroso, tries to persuade people they are safe to vote.

Pinochet declares emergency to stifle protest

From Florencio Varela Santago

high tension electric cable blacked out several provinces last Friday as a signal of what promises to be a violent day

The opposition to President Pinochet's regime has renewed its call for his resignation with the resumption of the days of protest.

Like last year's strategy, the instructions for the protest are to keep schoolchildren home, to boycott stores and government offices and to organize peaceful political demonstrations in universities, factories, and in the slum areas.

For General Gustavo Leigh, the former Air Force Commander, "1984 will be hard year of definitions for the opposition and for the Government".

"Caught between the choice of shortening the timetable for democratization or toughening up", General Leigh said, "the Government has decided to take a harder stance by increasing its power and the control it exercises over the population to an even greater degree."

"Proof of this is President Pinochet's recent announcement to reestablish the state of

emergency, and his intention to approve the 'law against terrorism' which legalizes certain practices now in force, such as opening private correspondence, tapping telephones, holding suspects in places other than jails and submitting terrorists to military courts ... terrorists being anyone who opposes the Government."

"Caught between these two Chiles, with no dialogue to bridge the gap, each side is preparing its weapons. The Opposition prepares its protest while the Government puts the final touches on its legislation against terrorism."

Walesa trip cancelled because of harassment

From Our Correspondent Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, complaining that his Gdańsk apartment was under "police siege", said that fear of police harassment forced him to cancel his weekend plans to visit Czestochowa's Jasna Góra monastery, the home of the Black Madonna icon.

Mr Walesa was to have been named an honorary monk of the monastery's Pauline order for his services to the Church on Saturday evening, but he said he was under pressure not to make the 250-mile trip because the authorities feared political demonstrations might occur.

A spokesman for the Walesa household said three police cars were parked outside the flat.

The Pauline monks said that Mr Walesa was being admitted to the ancient confraternity – whose select membership includes the Polish Primate, Cardinal Józef Glemp for his devotion to the Black Madonna rather than his activities as Solidarity leader. The honour was also being conferred on Mr Walesa's wife, Danuta, and his spiritual adviser, Father Henryk Jankowski.

Father Jankowski travelled to Czestochowa over the weekend with several hundred workers from the Lenin shipyard. The authorities were apparently concerned that the Walesa ceremony would coincide with the shipyard workers' pilgrimage.

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SPECTRUM

The town of Jucuapa in the south-east of El Salvador is trapped between the warring factions in El Salvador's bloody civil war. One day it is occupied by the guerrillas, the next by government forces. John Carlin reports on the people trapped in the middle

Caught in the cross-fire

San Salvador

The bank clerk with the limp and six children had had enough. "Tell la Señora Thatcher", he said. "Tell her to send over three or four of her Royal Navy boats to take us to the Malvinas. You ask anybody here if they'd rather stay living in this place or go with her to the Malvinas, I tell you, they would all say they would go with her, even if the cold is as terrible as they say it is." A dozen weather-beaten faces huddled together in the corner of a plaza in Chinameca murmured, smiled, nodded agreement.

Chinameca is a middle-sized town of 20,000 people in the south east of El Salvador, just on the San Miguel side of the border with Usulután, coffee-growing areas among the most battered by the four year civil war here. A mile directly west, in Usulután, is Jucuapa, a town the same size as Chinameca, equally saddened and depressed, caught literally in the crossfire of the war, one day controlled by the army, the next by the guerrillas.

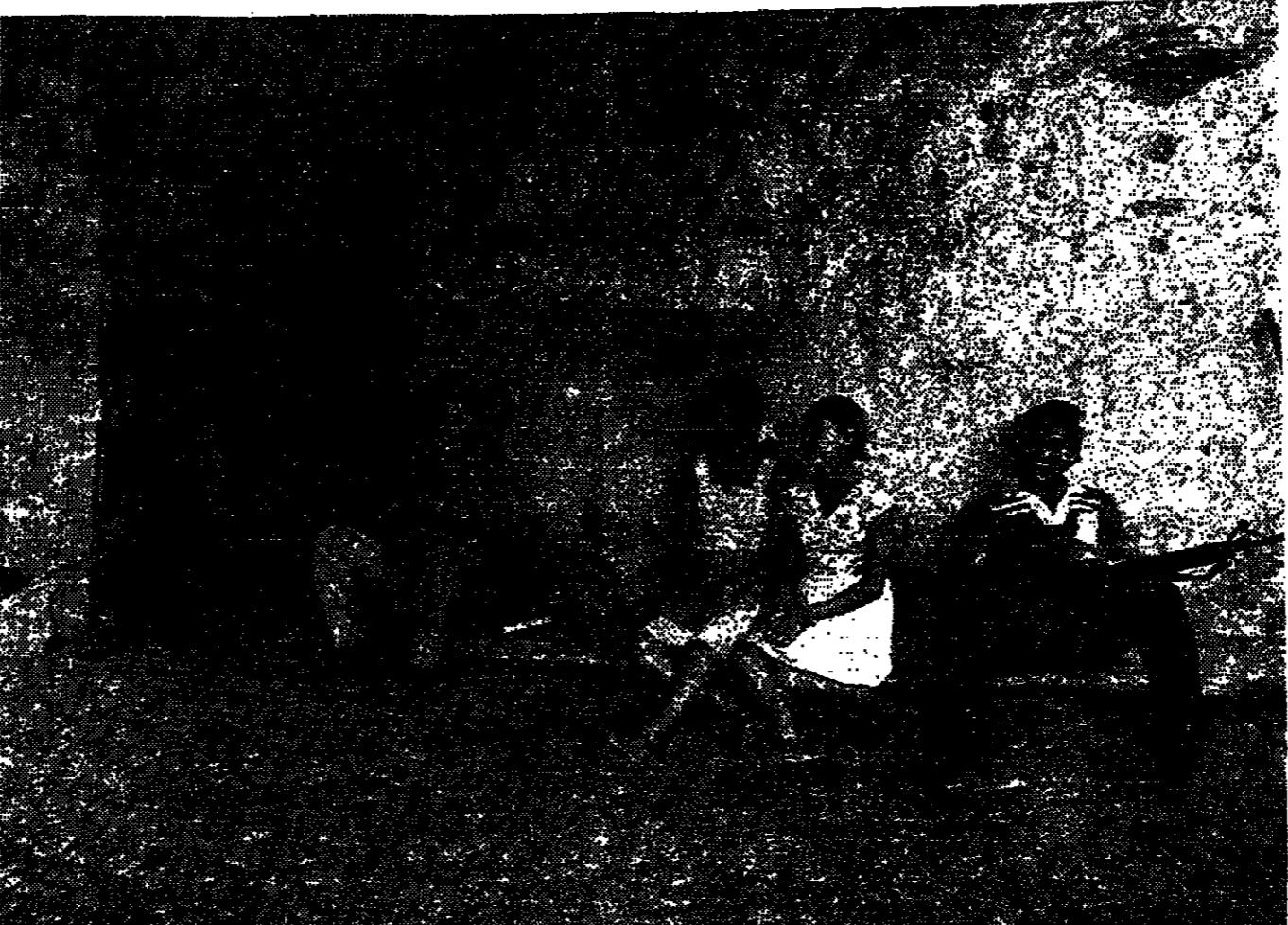
One afternoon, quite recently, children were running around the tall palm

Guerrillas are quiet, the army shouts

trees of the square in Jucuapa, picking up empty bullet cartridges, while 500 soldiers in Green Ford lorries made their way up the road in pursuit of 20 guerrillas. A half hour gun battle had just ended there in the plaza in which the only victim had been one soldier who had his brains blown out, bits of which were lying on the ground outside the local Red Cross building.

"That's always the way it is. The army comes in. They make a terrible noise firing all their American rifles, machine guns and things. A rifle comes in firing rockets from above – and the guerrillas get away." Speaking inexplicably impeccable English, Señor Quiroga, a 62-year-old ex-butcher turned Red Cross worker, looked on the predicament of his town with a little more resignation, even irony, than the people around, most of them silent, in a post-panic glaze.

"The guerrillas will be back this evening, of course", Señor Quiroga chuckled, a somehow detached spectator, as if secretly delighting in the futile bluster of town had witnessed that last half hour. And Señor Quiroga was right. Three guerrillas drove into town a few hours later in a jeep they had recently commandeered from a member of the local Christian Demo-



War and peace: a moment of relaxation for Salvadoran guerrilla fighters in the countryside. Below, the political leaders in profile and, right, the journey that Carlin took with the guerrillas



Napoleon Duarte
Francisco Guerrero
Roberto D'Aubuisson
The FMLN symbol

on a reformist platform, he was denied power by the Army, and forced into exile. Headed instead by civilian-civilian, he returned in 1980-82. Won 40 per cent of votes in 1982 elections. Labelled a madman by Arena, he wants dialogue with the guerrillas. Backed by organized labour.

Francisco Guerrero, 58, candidate of the National Conciliation Party (PNC), the traditional party of the Salvadoran landowning and military establishment, which held power 1961-79. Believed to enjoy discreet support of US Embassy, as representing middle ground

José Nicanor Duarte, 58, candidate of the Christian Democrat Party (PDC). Elected President in 1972

clear yet what for. One of them called Compañero Ramón – the guerrillas are always called *compañeros* something. Compañero Ramón was 25, wore thick glasses, was slightly stooped and had a very earnest look about him – every inch university arts student save for the M-16 automatic rifle.

He had begun studying humanities at the national university in San Salvador seven years ago, when he decided to join "the armed struggle".

"Before then I used to smoke marijuana, listen to Pink Floyd and Led Zeppelin, you know the sort of thing. I never went hungry myself. My father is well off. He's an architect, living in the United States now. It was seeing so many people so poor that made me go and fight."

"How long will you fight?"

"Depende de Don Reagan", comes the smiled reply.

A light blue jeep rolls up with the initials B-R-A-Z on the side in bold red letters for Brigada Rafael Arce

Zablah, the crack troops of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (F.M.L.N.'s) 10,000 fighters.

Out of the Jeep jumps the ever-beaming Compañero Ernesto, who loves driving and has been thrilled ever since the BRAZ, of which he is a veteran member, captured the jeep two months back. Ernesto likes to joke about all the presents Ronald Reagan sends them. He points to his rifle, to his black and green military boots and his rucksack with the printed initials.

"All those tins of meat USAID sent here – very nice and tender, but tell President Reagan to add a little more spicing next time".

The midday rebel news broadcast now ends and Ernesto finds Michael Jackson on his Sony radio. The nine or ten guerrillas, none more than 25, sitting in the shade on the side of the road light up in recognition, clapping and tapping their feet. Ernesto said that in their camp the favourite video cassette was Michael Jackson's "Thriller".

During the afternoon, columns of guerrillas, one woman for every dozen men began to file down the mountain trails, all of them carrying automatic rifles. Some had heavy machine guns with golden bullet belts across their chests, others with bazookas horizontal across their backs, or boxed radio sets with tall quivering antennae.

Occasionally lorries would pass by, full of armed guerrillas, heading north in the direction of Jucuapa and Chinameca.

As dusk approached, a Cherokee chief station wagon pulled up, inside it men with bushy beards looking taller and older than the rest – "Los Comandantes", the word got around.

even during the campaign. Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), a broad grouping of parties, unions and professional bodies in exile. Led by Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democrat.

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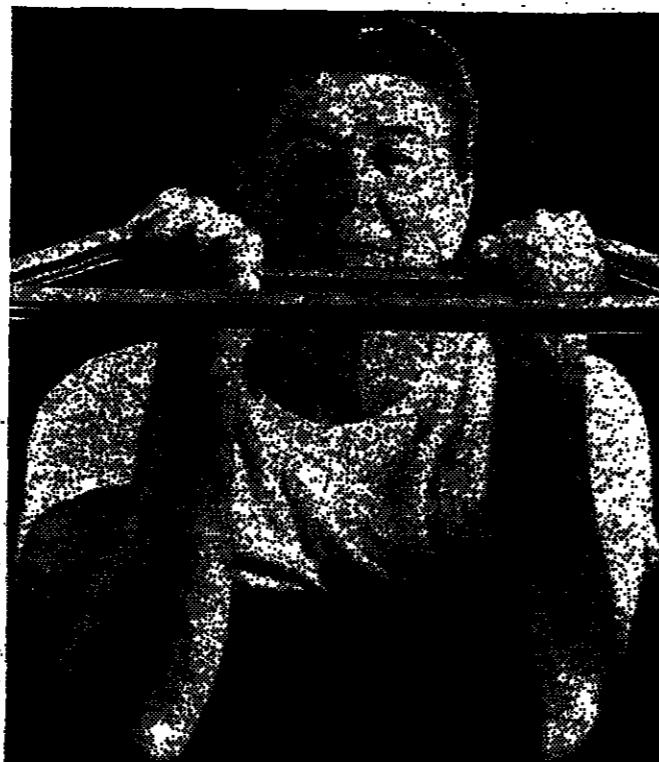
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The new American body politic



Carter: jogging flop



Reagan: move over Fonda



Mondale: no salt served



Hart: no secrets hid

American leaders make political capital of their health while British *faisez faire* leaves fitness unquestioned. Geoffrey Cannon believes health and politics ought to mix

Why did American voters decide that Jimmy Carter couldn't fulfil his promises and should be voted out of the presidency? I believe he lost the election when the world saw pictures of him stumbling and half-fainting during a 10-kilometre fun run held near Camp David on a hot day, which the president insisted on treating as a race.

The average British reaction to Carter making a fool of himself was that jogging was a foolish activity anyway. We still accept well-upholstered politicians: it's striking that Mrs Thatcher's thrusting youngish stars are the chubby Leon Brittan and the definitely round Nigel Lawson.

President Reagan's chest has grown 1½ inches since he started lifting weights. "Move over Jane Fonda", he wrote last December, "here comes the Ronald Reagan workout plan." What's going on? Is this merely evidence that Americans are crazy?

A 12-page feature in the latest issue of the monthly magazine *American Health* shows just how far the leaders and would-be leaders of the United States

are willing to go to prove to the voters that they are fit and healthy. The feature includes the results of interviews with the personal physicians of the eight initial Democratic presidential candidates, and also of President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush.

The table of results reproduced on the right doesn't just list common-or-garden vital statistics like age, height and weight. Also revealed are the ages at which each candidate's father and mother died, and cause of death; blood pressure; and cholesterol, triglyceride, and high density lipoprotein count.

Today, Walter Mondale talks openly about how he controls his mild high blood pressure, the magazine says. "Gary Hart makes no secret of his thyroid surgery a few years ago."

Hart's doctor, Freeman Cary, reveals that in the past two years he has treated Hart for an infected eye, poison ivy, ingrowing toe nail and a cold.

Walter Mondale, on the other hand, seems to share Jimmy Carter's infirmity of purpose.

"We should eat less beef than we do", his wife Joan said to *American Health*. Because of Mondale's high blood pressure, salt is not put on the meal table, "but if he gets up and goes to get it", Joan says, evidently oblivious to the catastrophic effect this confession is likely to have on the voters.

Dr Milton M. Hurwitz, Mondale's doctor, reveals that over the years his patient has

tried and rejected some beta-blockers, because they cause sluggishness and depression. He does take a daily dose of Dyazide, Hydralazine and Atenolol. He has so far found no side effects with this last drug, "though a small percentage who take it report depression or fatigue". I was in Florida during the recent primary campaign and Mondale looked pretty knackered to me.

Ronald Reagan exercises daily in the White House gym after work. He warms up for 10 minutes, followed by 15 minutes of workout. He walks on a treadmill, rides an exercise bike, does leg lifts, uses a bodybuilding machine and lifts hand weights of up to 15 pounds.

On weekends at Camp David

or on vacation at his Californian ranch, he rides. Also he chops wood, clears brush and (metaphorically) "mends fences". His regular medicine? Daily vitamins, which he believes in strongly.

"So far the President hasn't shown any sign of his years" said the White House physician, Dr Daniel Ruge. "Everybody is looking for evidence that he has aged while he has been president, and they are just not seeing it", Joan says, evidently oblivious to the catastrophic effect this confession is likely to have on the voters.

The President's father was a drunk who smoked 60 cigarettes a day and died, aged 60, after a series of heart attacks. His

of financially penalized working mothers.

We are not "the rich" who "can have their nannies and change them as secretaries." We are young, employed, professional women with young, employed, professional salaries which make that of the lady quoted - a "modest £9,000 plus £2,760 child care contributions" - seem quite respectable. We have no good crèches available. Our employers would frankly laugh at the suggestion that they should contribute towards child care costs. We have to employ nannies and pay their salaries, board and lodging out of our taxed income. The total cost is far greater than the employer's contribution paid to Kingsway Child Centre. We too were encouraged into our professions with university places and grants. We too are rewarded for motherhood with maternity pay and family allowances. We too suffer from the lack of logic pervading high

mortgage rates. So, thanks to Mr Lawson, Gillian Dickens is considerably better off than she was a week ago.

I quite agree that company cars provide an unfair fiscal advantage. But abolition of this concession is, I believe, strenuously opposed by the trade unions, since it would cause the collapse of the car market.

Maggie Drummond cannot resist taking the obligatory swipe at Sainsbury's. But I find it costs me considerably less to buy food at Sainsbury's than in the local take-away, though the latter is reputedly the haunt of the low-paid.

Finally, why on earth does Maggie constitute herself the spokeswoman of the poor? ("The rich can have their nannies . . . but it's forcing the rest of us into such a vicious circle.") As a working wife, she benefits from the most unfair concession of all: the married woman's earned income allowance; so she and her husband are entitled to £5,210 per annum before they pay a penny of tax. To many of us that makes them seem quite rich!

From Mrs Angela Davies, 6 St John's Mount, Easingwold, York.

I congratulate Maggie Drummond's lucky friends with children at Kingsway Child Centre. What happy women they must be: they have children, jobs, a good crèche and employers who pay two thirds of the cost of child care. Now (only now!) they are paying tax on their employers' contributions towards the nursery fees. Welcome to the ranks

that lowering blood cholesterol lowers the risk of heart attack. Ronald Reagan now refuses sausages and drinks skimmed milk.

In the last 15 years the death rate from heart disease has

dropped 30 per cent in the US,

yet in Britain it has hardly changed. Scotland and Northern Ireland now have the highest death rates in the world, with England and Wales close behind.

It is hard to imagine British journalists insisting on the truth

about Mrs Thatcher's high density lipoprotein levels, or the Queen's triglyceride count. To my mind, the knowledge of and concern for the national health that such questions would indicate would make for a healthier nation. Woodrow

Wilson once said that, one day, presidents would be selected from "wise and prudent athletes - a small class". Can we look forward to a time in Britain when political double chins will wobble in apprehension, rather than complacency?

Age	Height	Weight (lbs)	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol	TG	Father died	Mother died
REAGAN	73	6ft 1in	194	120/80	191	106	60, heart attack
MONDALE	56	5ft 11½in	168	128/78	220	83	72, stroke
HART	46	6ft 1in	173	106/76	194	74	69, heart attack
JACKSON	42	6ft 2in	210	112/70	140	107	68, alive and well

Cholesterol: "normal" range for 130 to 270 but American Medical Association now recommends under 190 to forestall heart and vascular disease.

TG = Triglycerides: "normal" range from 25 to 275. When other factors normal, TG under 250 should mean no problems.

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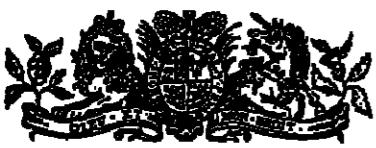


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PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

New speaks to Old

The other evening, French television viewers watched their very dignified president, aged 68, being lowered by helicopter on to the White House lawn and greeted by the biologically still-older, but spiritually more child-like, American head of state, with a delighted cry of "Bua-jaw!" Once more, the New World was talking to the Old.

What a wealth of incompatibilities was here displayed. If all public figures have an era in which they are forever set, then François Mitterrand is the melancholic, post-war, St German-des-Pres intellectual, and Ronald Reagan the optimist from the pre-war Wheaties advertisement on that Iowa radio station. Inevitably they got on, by all accounts, famously. Surely each would have been so fascinated by the bizarre creature embodied in the other, there would have been no time left in which to fall out?

Soon after the opening conversation between the odd couple, Mitterrand was off to make a speech to a joint session of Congress. Mitterrand addressed, in his state, distinguished French, the most monoglot, anglophobe legislature in the world. Mutual incomprehension was total. This event too was regarded as an enormous success. Carefully judging the moment when it was safe to assume that the Frenchman had ended his speech, Vice-President George Bush, who presides over the Senate, and that Irishman whose curious first name is "Tip", and who presides over the House of Representatives, rose together and led the tumultuous applause.

Back in France, the visit was arousing rather more interest than most of Mitterrand's frequent, ceremonial journeys. The country of de Tocqueville remains fascinated by things American. This fascination is born of feelings of both inferiority and superiority. On the one hand, the French, in general, embrace the "cultural desert" theory of American civilization. They think the Americans think de Tocqueville is some town where they make clocks. On the other hand, the French, in general, have an intense interest in American culture.

Who started writing all those scholarly studies, in the 1950s and 1960s, about myth and symbol in the West? Not the amiable Hollywood hacks and rogues who produced the stuff, but the French theorizing classes, writing in magazines with such titles as *Cahiers du Cinéma*.

The explanation, perhaps, is that France is only half at home with being a great ornament of the Old World. Mitterrand, so much an Old Worldling in manner and speech, is only one half of France. The other is the country which wishes that France, rather than America, had had the revolution which created the world anew – as France attempted a few years after the United States came into being.

Failure sells

A steady seller in the Paris bookshops these last few months has been a huge work by an Englishman from Putney translated by a French politician. It is outselling a work by a German, which, in Paris, had previously dominated the same field. The Englishman is Edward Gibbon, who died in 1794, and whose *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* has been reissued by Laffont in two fat, soft-cover volumes, two columns a page, rendered into French by King Louis Philippe's chief minister, Guizot, who died in 1874. The German book that is seeing off is Oswald Spengler's *Decline of the West*.

Gibbon dates the decline from the third century of our era, and Spengler, who started writing his book just before the First World War, as some indeterminate point many centuries later. This does not really matter to the Paris reading public. It is the idea of the decline of civilization which is so fascinating at the moment, perhaps understandably. "Decline of the West" was the title of an article by the Gaulish former prime minister, M. Debré, on the US retreat from Lebanon.

Spengler's book has always been mocked in the English-speaking world, in my view wrongly (from passages I have read). But it has always done steady business in France, whose civilization has collapsed within living memory. A cursory check on Guizot's Gibbon shows that those famous, rather smutty footnotes seem to be faithfully captured, including the one about the ruler who had lots of books and concubines, both of which were designed for use rather than ostentation. The German contender is rather short of jokes, which could explain his failure, in the French market, to meet British competition.

BARRY FANTONI



The proprietor regrets, Monsieur, but he cannot deduct the bill from Britain's repayments to the EEC.

Building on the new realism



The late 1970s was a period of illusion and self-deception. Domestically, Western governments pretended their economies could live with the inflationary fever which wracked them; internationally, they pretended that détente had ushered in a new and cooperative period in East/West relations. Overheated imagination weakened resistance at home and abroad.

In the 1980s we have brought the temperature down. The treatment has been difficult. It is much easier to pretend that things are all right than to put them right. Responsible economic management has replaced inflationary *laissez-faire*. Sound money is back in fashion. A hard-headed assessment of Western security has replaced a world of make-believe. Secure defences have been restored. We have broken decisively with a period of intellectual laziness when the seductive charms of self-deception were leading us towards self-destruction. We are stronger and fitter and better able to deal with the issues that face us at home and abroad.

Events in the past four years leave no doubt that a reassessment of East/West relations, and a rebuilding of Western defences, was overdue. At the end of 1979, the Red Army invaded Afghanistan, the first time since the Second World War that it had been used outside the Warsaw Pact. It is still there. In 1980-81, we watched a drama of towering courage and terrible disappointment much closer to home, in Poland. Anyone still deluding himself about the true nature of communist power had only to watch the ruthless suppression of the Polish people's efforts to secure some of those civil and political freedoms which we take for granted. And all the time, despite their peacefull protestations, the Russians continued to deploy SS-20 missiles targeted against West European cities.

Those events reinforced the new mood of Western realism. This is a realistic assessment of the nature of East/West relations was only the first step; the second was to act on that assessment. That is what Britain and the other members of the alliance have been doing.

In the past four years we have increased our defence spending, and we have implemented our decision to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles and so prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a monopoly of medium-range missiles in Europe. No Western government has taken pleasure in having to do either of these things, but the Soviet military build-up, and Soviet refusal to negotiate seriously in Geneva and Vienna about nuclear and conventional arms reductions, gave us no choice if we wished to ensure the continued strength and credibility of the Western alliance. By showing that we are ready to meet the Soviet military challenge we have reduced the risk that the Russians will mistake our resolve. By doing that, we have reduced the risk of war.

For it was not just the West that was deluding itself in the late 1970s. The Russians, to judge from their international conduct, had concluded that the Western attachment to détente was so great that we would turn a blind eye to Soviet behaviour that did not affect us directly; and even to some Soviet behaviour that did. They were wrong. Western governments have spent more on defence despite the recession. Western powers have held firm on INF (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces) deployment despite a Soviet propaganda campaign designed to frighten and confuse them. We must hope that

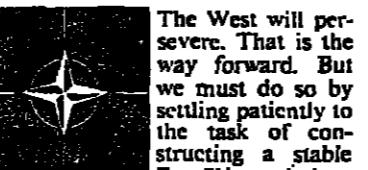


In the ninth of our series marking 35 years of Nato, Margaret Thatcher outlines her vision of the way ahead for the West

the Russians have re-learnt the lesson that the West will not allow its interests to go by default. If so, with illusions shed on both sides, we can now pursue a realistic dialogue with the aim of negotiating agreements which are in the interests of East and West.

That is what the Western alliance has been saying to the Russians in recent months. It was the message of a number of speeches which I made in the last few months of 1983. President Reagan signalled it loud and clear in his speech on January 16. It was central to what I told Hungarian leaders when I visited Budapest in February, and the new Soviet leaders when I went to Moscow for the funeral of President Andropov. It is what the Nato allies said at the meetings of foreign and defence ministers in December, and what they have been saying since at the CDE (Conference on Disarmament in Europe) negotiations in Stockholm. We want an East/West dialogue that leads not to declaratory texts of little substance, but to concrete steps of practical value.

We are not just looking for progress in Stockholm, where the agenda is confidence-building measures. We want agreements on conventional and chemical weapons. Above all we want agreements in the nuclear field. The Americans are ready to resume Start (Strategic Arms Reduction talks) and INF talks in Geneva at any time. The Russians must show an equal willingness. They will not be understood or forgiven if they stay sulking in their tent. The Americans, supported by the allies, are looking for major reductions in the nuclear arsenals of both sides. They have put forward radical proposals. They are prepared to be flexible. But at present all we can see is an empty chair.



The West will persevere. That is the way forward. But we must do so by settling patiently to the task of constructing a stable East/West relationship.

That does not mean that agreements will be easy to reach. Nor does it mean that the West will conclude agreements unless they are balanced and fair. No agreement is better than a bad agreement. Political factors also counsel realism. The prospects for progress may well be affected this year by a presidential election in the United States and a new leadership in Moscow. But if both sides display imagination, flexibility and political will, the second half of the 1980s may prove as fertile a time for genuine arms control agreements as the early 1980s was fallow. Certainly the British Government will be doing what it can to make it so.

The events of the past four years have not only led us to review the management of East/West relations. They have prompted us to think hard about the management of the Western alliance too.

Its enduring success is a monument to those who founded it 35 years ago. Their shared experience

of one war determined them to band together to try to prevent another. That remains our overriding priority. Their chosen instrument was an alliance in which all were committed to the defence of each. Our commitment remains the same. Indeed, as defence technology becomes steadily more complex and more expensive, the concept of common defence enshrined in the North Atlantic Treaty is as relevant as it has ever been.

The value of the alliance does not change but the world around it does. The challenge confronting us is to ensure that the alliance adapts successfully to those changes. Some are integral to the defence debate itself.

● We must look hard at the resources the members of the alliance allocate to defence. Are we getting good value for money? How can we tackle the difficulties over weapons standardization?

● We must consider the role of conventional weapons in Nato's strategy. Will technological developments make it possible to rely more on them and less on nuclear weapons? What would be the financial implications of any shift in emphasis?

● We must think now about the implications of weapons in space.

The concepts and the weapons

themselves may still seem largely

theoretical, but the speed of

technological development means that they could soon be with us.

● We must also insist on the effective verification of arms control agreements. Mere declarations of intent are not enough. Success in the current negotiations for a total ban on chemical weapons, a high priority for the Government, would be an important demonstration of this principle.

The alliance must adapt to a changing political landscape too.

● We must agree on a political, as well as a military, strategy towards the Soviet Union. If East/West relations are to improve and develop, the members of the alliance must be united in their aims and coordinated in their actions.

● As part of this political strategy we must decide how best to handle East/West economic relations. This is a particularly difficult issue. Somehow we must agree on where to draw the line between strategic and non-strategic goods.

● In the next few years many of the problems for Western interests are likely to arise outside the Nato area. We must be ready to respond to these together. Close consultation is essential.

● We must remember that we ourselves are changing and not to take each other for granted. We must work at our friendship, reinforcing old links and forging new.

These are some of the issues confronting Nato which its new Secretary-General and my old friend and colleague Lord Carrington will be tackling in the months and years ahead. It is a formidable agenda. But the alliance will rise to it, just as it has risen to meet the challenges of the past 35 years. We shall not always agree on everything; we never have. That is inevitable in an association of free nations, and no cause for shame or recrimination. But where there is, and will be, no dispute is about our enduring commitment to shared democratic values, and to their common defence. We know they are a priceless asset; and we know that Nato is the guarantee that we shall be able to pass them on to those who follow us.

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Ferdinand Mount

The unsocial art of writing

Most authors are better read and not heard, and certainly not seen. The typical writer stumbles, pale and blinking, into the limelight; his tie is adrift; he is carrying an untidy pile of books and papers; he does not know where to put his hands; above all, he does not know what to say.

"An author", as Hazlitt pointed out, "is bound to write; it is his trade. But I do not see that he is bound to talk better than other people. Reading, study, silence, thought, are a bad introduction to loquacity. It would sooner be learnt of chambermaids and lapsters."

Yet the clamour for authors to appear in person grows at festivals, in workshops, on university campuses, at polytechnics, in libraries, theatre foyers, bookshops and lecture halls. Grants, fellowships, expense, board and lodgings are held as a bait to lure him from his study and what's more, at the taxpayer's expense.

Well, the Arts Council has not done so badly so far – from a grant of less than £2m 25 years ago to £29m this year. And among those who have done nicely out of it are

The Check by Jowit Theatre Company, Eastend Abbreviated Soapbox Theatre, The Belt and Brass Road Show, The Paisley Fox Dance Theatre, Whisper and Shiver Puppets, Theatr Clwyd – Outreach, Women for Life on Earth, and so on, and very enjoyably on.

It should be said that most of the grants are modest enough, and presumably they give pleasure to their recipients, who are thereby enabled to keep on doing what they like doing best – which is more than can be said for the much larger sums which the Government hands out to preserve jobs in industries whose workers have long since lost interest or hope.

But inevitably, the tendency is to believe those groups which are social or socialist; that is in the nature of government subsidy.

This tendency is reinforced by the growing bureaucratic interest represented by the "arts industry"; the Arts Council alone employs 250 people, the Scottish Arts Council another 80 or so, the Welsh Arts Council a further 60-odd. These are permanent jobs with pensions, not the fleeting bursaries or grants which may fall to the lucky writer or composer. If performance seems to come before creation, administration seems to come before either.

If I were running the Arts Council, I would move out of 105 Piccadilly and cut the staff in half before I would dream of abolishing the grant to the English Stage Company (apparently one option for next Wednesday's agenda). For as often as not, the English Stage Company's work at the Royal Court Theatre passes the ultimate test, which is not "does it do good?" but "is it any good?"

Anne Sofer

Schools, take this idea on board

How the shades of Dorothy and Leonard Elmhurst founders of the Dartington Community, must have been winching and shuddering last week! What has all that lavish PR, complete with banquet and the glorious protest of the flamboyant Mrs Blackshaw, to do with their great dream of progressive education? Had the glorious vision come to this? No, I have never been to Dartington and have no connection with the place, but I know enough people who have, and who talk of its very special atmosphere to feel sad.

Dartington has been, ever since it was founded, the symbol of the way-out progressive school the press has loved to hate. Free love, pot smoking, lawlessness and scandal are all superb copy. The school's most successful heads have been those who have pulled it back out of the public eye, quietly stopped the nonsense, and concentrated on the more serious ideals of the founders.

Such, for instance, were the Childs (husband and wife) who started their joint headship in the 1950s with a hotly contested new rule: "No naked bathing except before breakfast." (The exception was a concession intended to separate the genuine communists with nature from exhibitionists and voyeurs.)

They then went on to run the school (or so it was described to me) as a family should be run; with the emphasis on good relationships and the nurturing of talent and independence. The art, music and drama were excellent, the academic side more than competent, and surrounding it all was space, beauty, time and freedom: Dartington is, after all, one of the most beautiful places in Britain.

And who can disparage that? Indeed, shorn of the wilder and more impractical manifestations of total permissiveness (always a blind alley), much of what the progressive pioneers stood for has now been incorporated into mainstream educational thinking. Sober school inspectors, and even concerned industrialists, worry publicly over what have been long-standing preoccupations of the progressive movement: How can we get away from all that passive rote-learning and note-taking? What can we do to encourage creativity? Are children being given enough chance to participate in decisions?

Even the more trivial of practices regarded as outrageous in the 1930s have now become commonplace, although the media appears not to have noticed it. "It might seem like a teenager's dream", the BBC special reporter hyped, "no caning, no uniforms, teachers on Christian names..." "So what's so special?" must have been the reaction of many teenagers in the real world.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

How babies can beat the Big Six

Caroline Moorehead on a new drive to immunize Third World children



Babies are strapped to their mothers' breasts for the first 12 days

find the warmth and food they need. Half these babies, weighing 1.1 to 2.2 lbs, used to survive; now nine out of ten stay alive.

The World Bank this week declared that Chad, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Mozambique were all in peril of imminent economic collapse. How does Grant reconcile the saving of children's lives with the knowledge that the future, for those he saves, may be extremely bleak? "If the world community were able to implement the child survival revolution we could expect not an aggravation of the population explosion, but an easing of it. Families will reduce birthrates when

country's development and towards

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and he is now gearing Unicef's projects

towards those countries where GNP is absurdly out of proportion with

IMR. This new way of viewing

progress throws up exaggerated

anomalies. Saudi Arabia, with a

GNP per capita of \$12,600 has an

IMR of 10 per thousand; America

with a similar GNP, an IMR of only

12. Algeria, Grant's most recent port

of call, has a GNP of \$2140 per

capita but it is losing, he says, "small

children at the rate of 120,000 each

year, 40,000 from dehydration,

30,000 from diseases for which

immunization exists."

Unicef's budget is small – \$350m

this year and under threat from

<p



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

JOURNEY TO JORDAN

In accepting an invitation to Jordan, the Queen will have been well aware that she would be flying to a region full of controversy and danger. That there is physical danger was dramatically illustrated by Saturday's explosion in Amman, but it should not be exaggerated. Jordan has been an island of stability in the Middle East for twelve years now; its security forces are almost proverbially efficient, and British security officials have long experience of cooperating with them. To cancel the visit at this stage would have been a damaging blow to King Husain's prestige, and a damaging victory for terrorism. Ministers were right to let the visit go ahead.

But no one, and certainly not a head of state, can touch any point in the Arab-Israel conflict without getting involved in some degree of controversy, so passionate are the feelings it arouses. Jordan is a party to that conflict, and still technically at war, even though it is years since its armed forces fired a shot against any Israeli target. Some of the Queen's subjects feel a strong attachment to the other party. Since Britain is neutral in the conflict, that does not imply any disloyalty to the Queen or what she stands for. It does lead them to feel aggrieved that Jordan receives a state visit from her — perhaps the strongest official symbol of friendship Britain can offer — while similar marks of friendship are denied to Israel.

President Herzog of Israel, who will be visiting Britain next week, has said that he will invite the Queen to visit Israel. It would certainly be discourteous and wrong to refuse such an invitation outright. The proper diplomatic course, which will no doubt be adopted, is to accept it in principle while leaving the date open. The timing of royal visits is always a complicated matter, subject to political and other considerations. It has taken the Queen nearly eighteen years to reciprocate the state visit paid her by King Husain in 1966, though his invitation was proffered and accepted in principle on the spot, as protocol dictates.

What has made it politically possible, and even desirable, for the Queen to visit Jordan now is that King Husain has long been seen by the British Government, and indeed by the world in general, as a man genuinely anxious to resolve the conflict by

peaceful means. He has long since recognized the right of Israel to live in peace within the borders of June 5, 1967, and Jordan is not occupying any territory seized from anybody else or regarded internationally as rightfully belonging to anybody else. A visit to Israel while it is still occupying Arab lands would necessarily be much more controversial. It is something which can, and should, be undertaken by political leaders such as President Mitterrand and why not Mrs Thatcher? — who can argue the toss, publicly and privately, with their Israeli counterparts, but in which it would not be right to involve a non-political head of state.

Often a controversial figure within the Arab world, King Husain has generally enjoyed something close to a consensus of support among Western governments. The United States Government, in particular, has frequently referred to him as a friend. It has been all the more wounded by the blistering attack on its policies which he suddenly launched in an interview with the *New York Times* the week before last. The King, who in the past has set much store by American mediation efforts in the conflict with Israel, now says that America's blatant partisanship on the Israeli side deprives such efforts of any credibility. On the American side it is felt that the King himself, by his constant avoidance of a direct negotiation with Israel over the future of the West Bank, has incurred a large share of responsibility for the failure of American efforts, from Camp David to the Reagan Plan, to achieve progress on the Palestinian issue.

The Queen's visit, announced last autumn, was not, of course, intended to denote any taking of sides by Britain in this quarrel between two friendly governments. But it is no secret that British officials and ministers do have much sympathy with the King's position. They are more sensitive, perhaps, than their American colleagues to the dangers he is exposed to within the Arab world, and more understanding of his anxiety to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization, or at least Mr Arafat's wing of it, with any initiative he takes on the Palestinian problem. They share his frustration at America's inability (or unwillingness) to halt the Israeli colonization of the West Bank, or even to persuade Israel to allow West Bank representa-

MISS TISDALL'S CASE

The sentence of six months' imprisonment on Miss Sarah Tisdall for sending copies of two secret papers from the Foreign Secretary's office to *The Guardian* has been bitterly assailed as both harsh and tyrannical, as though the length of the sentence and the propriety of bringing this particular prosecution are interrelated. In fact, they should be considered quite separately. Whether or not the sentence was, or was not, too harsh in the circumstances of this particular case is a question that can only be answered by reference to the criterion by which Mr Justice Cantley declared himself to be acting.

"Unfortunately in these days it is necessary to make perfectly clear by example that any person in contact with material classified as secret, and who presumes to give himself permission to publish to this end, will not escape a custodial sentence," said the judge, however honestly that person thought it would do no harm. The first question then is, whether a sentence of six months on this particular offender in these particular circumstances was necessary to set the example the judge wished to set, and it is hard to think that it was.

For a girl of Miss Tisdall's sort, acting naively in what she judged to be the public interest is her personal opinion interpreted it, a lesser custodial sentence would surely have sufficed, on this occasion, to make the point. Even a few nights in prison would, for most girls of her kind, have been sufficiently horrifying to act as a deterrent against any temptation to act in a similar way. If the judge had sentenced Miss Tisdall to a month's imprisonment, with strict warning that heavier sentences could be expected by anyone else who acted as she had done, that would almost certainly have been sufficient to meet his own purpose of setting an example.

Moreover, that degree of leniency could well have been indicated by his own very opposite observation that it was unfortunately necessary "in these days" to set an example.

Displaying to institutions and bodies to which loyalty has been explicitly or implicitly given is something of a fashion of the time, and it is too often justified by reference to a higher good to be determined by the individual's conscience. So paramount is this alleged appeal to conscience that the betrayed seem to be allowed almost no right to complain or demand redress. Miss Tisdall, as the judge himself half hinted, is something of a victim of the climate of her time, and for that reason a lesser sentence would probably have sufficed as well as six months to indicate that it is a climate that has to be changed.

As it is, the length of the sentence, to which such epithets as "savage" have been freely attached, has been exploited to give a colour of false justification to the propositions that there should have been no prosecution at all, or at least no custodial sentence.

In all the circumstances of the case, nobody of any sensitivity can contemplate without unease the length of time she is due to spend in prison. Yet this in no way supports the argument that the prosecution should not have been brought, or that *The Guardian*, not Miss Tisdall, is really to blame and should have been prosecuted if anyone was. It is the business of a newspaper to publish as much as it can, subject to its own judgment of the public interest, and *The Guardian* accordingly published one of the documents it received from the post, source unknown, and suppressed and destroyed the other, apparently on some kind of security judgment. But it is not the business of junior clerk in the Foreign Secretary's private office to take it upon herself, or himself, the responsibility for de-classifying a document classified as "secret" in the light of whether or not she, or he, believed that its publication would do no harm.

Calling in aid the case for rationalizing the Official Secrets Act is beside the point. Even if Section 2 of the Act (with its wide embrace) were replaced by

something else, the probability is that a document of this sort, concerning the time of arrival of the first cruise missiles at Greenham Common, and another document which *The Guardian* itself thought it wrong to publish, would have remained within a "secret" classification of some sort. What Miss Tisdall was engaged in was an exercise in personal de-classification to which she had no right and no competence to undertake.

The argument that this was a conflict of loyalties between her duty to her service and her duty to her conscience and that in choosing the latter she should be exempt from punishment is to miss the point. There must be occasions, under tyranny, when conscience demands disobedience and disloyalty but then, precisely because it is a tyranny, the consequences are understood and faced. This is not a tyranny, and yet the climate of opinion is too inclined to excuse breaches of trust as carrying no penalties. This cannot be so, certainly not where security is concerned.

Still more objectionable is the outcry after the case that the Attorney-General had no business to prosecute. In an emotional leader on Saturday, *The Guardian* declared that "the climate of repression has grown chillier and chillier week by week, and complained about Whitehall paranoia about leaking. By the tone of its leading article, *The Guardian* managed to convey the subliminal impression that it envisaged the Government as somehow up on the bench alongside the judge. Appealing for Miss Tisdall, it even managed to drag in the fact that she was younger than Mrs Thatcher's children, as though this had relevance to the case. This kind of special pleading only discredits the argument. There is a difference between ordinary leaks and purloined papers, particularly when the purloined papers relate to security. Sympathy with Miss Tisdall, misled by the climate in which she lives, is not helped by the kind of arguments that have been produced to excuse her and condemn the Government.

Calling in aid the case for rationalizing the Official Secrets Act is beside the point. Even if Section 2 of the Act (with its wide embrace) were replaced by

'Brutal and clumsy' system of justice

From the Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform

Sir, The departure of Sarah Tisdall to Holloway prison on Friday after receiving a six-month sentence demonstrated not only how brutal, but also how clumsy the Criminal Justice system can be.

Miss Tisdall lost her job because of her indiscretion; that was

sufficient warning to any other civil servant who might have been contemplating similar action.

A non-custodial sanction was all that was necessary to constitute an adequate and just response by the court to the criminal charge involved.

Instead, the judge chose to make an example of the defendant. No one should underestimate the effect of a custodial sentence, however short it appears to be. It is the most serious sanction available to the courts. In this case, as in all others, it will mark the recipient for life.

Insofar as the English legal system

prides itself on its ability to respond justly and appropriately to criminal behaviour, it has been devoured by the imposition of this sentence.

Anyone who believes that a sensitive system of criminal justice is necessary for a stable community should be extremely disturbed by this case.

As far as Miss Tisdall herself is concerned it is to be hoped that her wretched condition will at least be partially relieved either by her being granted bail pending appeal or, if there is to be no appeal, parole release at the earliest opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

DAVIS E. S. JENKINS, Director,

The Howard League for Penal Reform,

322 Kennington Park Road, SE11.

March 24.

From Mr Kenneth W. F. Rich

Sir, You report Mr Justice Cantley (report, March 24) in the Sarah Tisdall case as saying that people in positions of trust "should not flout their obligations on the exercise of their own judgments".

Surely this is exactly the defence

that was put forward by many war criminals when brought to trial by the allies after World War II?

Yours sincerely,

K. RICH,

Marylands,

South Hill Avenue,

Harrow-on-the-Hill,

Middlesex.

March 24.

From Mr Stephen Cottingham

Sir, The refusal of the miners' union executive to hold a strike ballot and the disruption to fellow workers next Wednesday by the political strike of London's bus and Tube drivers, again without an individual vote, must surely strengthen the case for the Trade Union Bill being debated in the House of Commons on Monday.

Is it therefore another example of

this Government losing its grip that it has allowed the most significant reform of all — the mandatory secret postal ballot — to be dropped from its proposals? As Frank Chapple, of the electricians' union, has stated, "are too easily open to intimidation of the voters to improper use of discarded ballot papers, to phoney returns and a variety of other illicit behaviour".

The Government has already promised the cash to cover the cost of this reform and other moderate leaders such as Terry Duffy, should have their hands strengthened by firm legislation to give all union members the right to vote in the

privacy of their own homes.

Unions who do not know their

members' names and addresses

really should not claim to represent them and in a computer age updating central records should present no problem.

Why is the Government frightened of this essential measure? Is it that they prefer unions to continue to be held up as a bad example? Don't they read their own manifesto?

It will be a strange thing if it is left to the great meekness in the House of Lords to strike a blow for democracy by insisting on secret postal ballots as the most meaningful reform of all.

Yours sincerely,

STEPHEN COTTINNHAM,

(National Treasurer, Association of

Social Democratic Trade Unionists,

9 Tichborne Place,

Aldershot, Hampshire.

March 22.

From Mr P. F. Ryder

Sir, One lesson to be learned from the present miners' dispute is that the Government's employment legislation was less well thought out than it might have been.

The courts have ruled that the

Customs said that the term "construction" included a major reconstruction. The application of the 50 per cent rule meant that

improved decaying inner-city housing for sale could recover the input tax on the total cost of the building operation.

The abolition of the rule will make such operations uneconomic and lead to a further decay of inner city areas.

The abolition of the rule will also mean that the cost of the reconstruction of fire-damaged buildings will be increased by 15 per cent unless the

rule is removed.

However, if a patient consents to

an operation on his tonsils and instead a toe is amputated, then there would be an action in battery!

The action for the patient in a case like *Sidaway* is said to lie in negligence if this can be proved on the balance of probabilities.

The Court of Appeal has laid down general principles with the stated aim of discouraging volume litigation against doctors, but also with the intention of laying down fair criteria to be applied, preparing

apparently, to intervene if the

doctors do not evolve proper

professional standards. As the

Master of the Rolls reasonably

stated, "Doctors will not be allowed to play God".

The test laid down by Sir John

Donaldson is:

DIANA BRAHAMS,

5 New Square,

Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

March 19.

The added word, "rightly", is

now introduced by the Master of the

Rolls as a safeguard from the

possibility of doctors developing

unacceptable practices, and so

reserves the right of the court to

interfere on behalf of the patient.

However clear and satisfactory

guidelines may be, though there is

always great scope for disagreement

in their application to individual

cases in different circumstances. The

Court of Appeal found that the

surgeon had not been guilty of negligence towards Mrs

Sidaway.

None the less, I would hope that

greater public awareness and the

wider guidelines will encourage

doctors to be franker with their

patients in the future.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN E. BROWN,

22a Seward House,

Belmont Road,

Winchcombe,

Avon.

March 17.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. BROWN,

22a Seward House,

Belmont Road,

Winchcombe,

Avon.

Jordan

Amidst exceptionally tight security, the Queen and Prince Philip arrive in Jordan

today on a five-day state visit. Their host is King Husain, who was crowned in the same year as the Queen. Christopher Walker reports from Amman on the king's role in the search for a Middle East peace settlement and on recent political changes

The Queen's visit to the small but strategically placed desert kingdom of Jordan comes at a time when King Husain is at the centre of efforts by "moderates" in the Arab world to outflank the rejectionist minority and break a dangerous stalemate in the Middle East peace process.

That the United States is in a presidential election year during which little in the way of pressure on Israel over such sensitive issues as Jewish settlements can be expected means that these moves are something of a long-term gamble which is still in a period of gestation.

King Husain's bitter frustration with the influence of the Jewish lobby in the US emerged in a recent interview when he claimed that through one-sided support for Israel, America had lost its credibility as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

In recent weeks the problems facing Jordan have been further complicated by the deteriorating situation in the bloody Gulf war. As a close ally of Iraq, the Hashemite monarch is deeply concerned about the dangers which could face him and other conservative Arab rulers if the Muslim extremists led by the Ayatollah Khomeini were ever to win a decisive victory.

"It looks very much to me as if the Middle East may be in for a period of redrawing political, and perhaps physical, maps", explained one leading Jordanian policy maker. "The worst thing we can do is remain silent. We have to be seen to be positive and to be courageous, or we run the risk of being swept away by a tide of radicalism."

The personal and political dangers which the 48-year-old king faces as a result of his

stubborn determination to stand up to neighbouring Syria and to Libya - with which he recently broke off relations after the ransacking of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli - are clearly visible in the heavy security measures taken in Amman, previously the most relaxed capital in the Middle East.

These include armoured patrols of crack bedouin troops

elaborate anti-kamikaze bomb

barriers outside many buildings

(including the British Embassy)

and strict search procedures on all flights by Alia, the national airline.

The measures have been

further reinforced since this

month's symbolic reconciliation

between the king and Yassir

Arafat, the leader of the

dismembered Palestine

Liberation Organization. The two

men had failed to reach

agreement last April after the

Syrians and Libyans pressured

the PLO chief not to sign a draft

document which might have

paved the way for eventual

recognition of Israel and talks

on the West Bank.

This year's initial five-day

series of discussions has signalled a new era of cooperation

in which the memories of Black

September in 1970 - when the

PLO were expelled by the

Jordanian army - were erased,

and replaced by a dialogue. The

plan is to reach a common

stand on the way of trying to

solve the Palestinian problem

and the future status of the

Israeli-occupied West Bank

captured in 1967.

As a country whose estimated

2.4 million population is more

than 60 per cent Palestinian,

Jordan's future had long been

intricately bound up with that

of the dispossessed Palestinians.

This point is driven home by

Israeli hawks such as the prime

minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who

frequently uses the argument

that "Jordan is Palestine" -

with its convenient conclusion

that an independent Palestinian

state is therefore not required.

The demographic issue is by

far and away the most sensitive

in the country, and the outcome

of the first Husain/Arafat

meeting this month showed that

key questions such as just who

is going to speak for the

Palestinians have at present

been shelved, or perhaps not

even discussed.

The final communiqué stuck

rigidly to the 1974 Rabat Arab

summit formula that the PLO is

"the sole and legitimate rep-

resentative" of the Palestinian

people.

The PLO/Jordanian summit,

which had the enthusiastic

backing of President Mubarak

of Egypt - another key figure in

attempts to form a moderate

Arab block which would also

include Iraq, Saudi Arabia,

Morocco and the Gulf States -

took place against the unusual

and encouraging backdrop of

the first election campaign

staged in Jordan since the West

Bank was lost to Israeli armour

nearly 17 years ago.

The occasion was by-elections

for eight East Bank seats in

the recently recalled parlia-

ment, left vacant by the deaths

of deputies elected in the last

general election in 1967. Diplo-

matic observers noted with

satisfaction that, despite the

absence of parties which were

banned in 1957 when the

monarchy was under serious

threat, the campaign was one of

the most open and genuinely

democratic seen in the Arab

world.

More than 100 candidates

competed for the eight seats on

a bewildering variety of plat-

forms including such openly

radical pledges to the electorate

which included women for the

first time in Jordan's history -

as "No to Camp David, No to

Reagan, No to Israel", and

"The PLO is the sole representa-

tive of the Palestinian people!

! will never compromise on

Jerusalem, the land and the

people."

Among the key issues which

emerged during the campaign

was the demand for an early

general election and for

thorough-going amendments to

the constitution to increase the

East Bank representation in a

parliament which at present

consists of 30 deputies from

each bank of the Jordan.

Although Palestinians were

eligible to stand for the vacant

East Bank seats, in practice few

chose to do so.

The by-elections resulted in a

vacancy for three Muslim funda-

mentalist candidates, a trend

which was seen as worrying for

the government.

The campaign (conducted

with no restrictions bar an order

to candidates not to insult the

monarchy nor to call for violent

change) was seen by many

observers as demonstrating the

stability of the Hashemite

regime. The king's earlier

decision to recall the national

assembly, which had been

defunct since 1974, was taken as

demonstrating both Jordan's

continuing interest in the West

Bank and its determination to

get national institutions in

order before the next stage in

the peace process.

Unhappily for the king, who

is regarded in both the West and

East as one of the most astute,

courageous and personable

leaders in the region, the state

opening of parliament had to be

briefly postponed because of a

bleeding stomach ulcer brought

on by the strain of recent events

and his own unrelenting work

schedule.

Although a subsequent visit

to the United States combined

with an important three-way

summit with Presidents Reagan

and Mubarak, the suddenness

of the illness alerted many

Jordanians to the extent to

which the stability, prosperity

and relative sanity of their

society is dependent on the

personality of the man who has

led them for 31 years - like the

Queen, King Husain came to

the throne in 1952 - and

survived so many assassination

attempts that he has lost count

of them.

At a time of menacing

The 'special relationship' that ties King Husain to Britain

If ever there was a "special relationship" between two countries of different language and culture, situated on different continents, it is surely that between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Jordan.

As a state and as a concept, Jordan is an almost purely British creation. There was, in early Muslim times, a "district of the Jordan" but this consisted of Galilee and the upper Jordan valley (mainly in what is now Israel). The greater part of present-day Jordan was in the separate "district of Palestine".

Much later, in 1918, the whole of this southern part of Syria fell into the hands of Great Britain. The British government had recently pledged itself to "favour the establishment in Palestine of a

national home for the Jewish people", and Jewish leaders of the time generally assumed that this "Palestine" comprised both banks of the Jordan. But in 1922 Britain created a separate Emirate of Transjordan in the territory east of the river and installed the Hashemite prince Abdallah (King Husain's grandfather) as its first Emir.

The British had good reason to favour the Hashemite dynasty. Abdallah's father, Sharif Husain of Mecca, had launched the Arab Revolt which helped Britain to defeat the Ottoman Empire, and his elder brother Faisal, a close friend of T. E. Lawrence, had commanded the Arab army.

Britain failed to give the Hashemites the larger independent Arab kingdom – comprising virtually the whole of the Fertile Crescent – which it had promised, but did its best to

make amends by installing Faisal as King of Iraq and Abdallah as Emir of Transjordan.

For the first 24 years of its

existence, the new Emirate was formally the responsibility of Britain, by mandate of the League of Nations. Britain kept the final say in foreign affairs and a decisive influence over the treasury.

The army, known as the "Arab Legion", had British officers. Even after full independence in 1946, and after the annexation of the West Bank to form the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1950, Britain continued to pay for the armed forces, which were commanded by the legendary Glubb Pasha, and to provide economic aid under the terms of the Anglo-Jordan Alliance.

It was a natural choice,

therefore, for the young Husain to be sent, first to Victoria

College, the English-style public

school in Alexandria, and then,

when the assassination of his

grandfather made him heir-

apparent in 1951, to Harrow, in

England itself. After acceding to

the throne in August 1952,

Husain returned to England for

a crash course at Sandhurst

before his eighteenth birthday,

when he assumed his full royal

powers and went back to

Amman for his coronation.

The new king was therefore

well aware of the importance of

the British connexion to his

country. But, in his first years

on the throne, he was also to

find that this kind of post-

colonial relationship was

becoming an anachronism, and

in some respects a liability for

a ruler seeking to stay afloat in an

Arab world increasingly dominated by nationalism. Naturally

choosing friends and advisers of

his own age, many of whom

were themselves ardent

nationalists, Husain found

himself occasionally resentful of

the somewhat paternalist

British advice he received.

The conflict between Britain

and President Nasser of Egypt

increased the strain. Britain

wanted Jordan to join the anti-

communist Baghdad Pact,

which Nasser vehemently

denounced as an imperialist

yoke for the Arab nation. In

1953 there were riots against the

pact in Amman, causing the government to fall and in 1956 the king bowed to nationalist pressure by dismissing Glubb, with the result that all the other British officers were withdrawn.

Anti-British feeling grew even stronger after the Suez expedition, and early in 1957 elections produced a left-leaning government which denounced the Treaty of Alliance with Britain and repudiated the British subsidy.

Husain soon dismissed this government, with the support of the army, but it was clear that the old type of dependence on Britain could not be revived. Britain itself, chastened by the Suez adventure, no longer aspired to the dominant role in the Middle East it had once played. Significantly, it was the United States which came to the rescue with a military and economic aid package to replace the British subsidy.

In 1958 British troops were flown in from Cyprus at the king's request, to deter any invasion by the Iraqi army which had just overthrown the regime of Husain's cousin, Faisal. But they remained only three months, until the immediate emergency had passed.

Twelve years later, when the kingdom was rocked by the civil war with the PLO, there was no question of British intervention. Instead, American and Israeli warnings checked a Syrian attempt to intervene on the PLO's side.

Yet Britain's relative detachment from the power politics of the region has probably made it easier to maintain cordial relations between the two countries. The Jordanian army continues to buy British when possible, and close links with the British armed forces continue at official and unofficial levels – the latter including

many lasting personal friendships. There are close ties too in civilian life.

This British connexion is actively encouraged by the king who, while he accepts that America is now a much more important power in the Middle East, still feels personally more at home in Britain and with British people. His second wife was an Englishwoman, Toni Gardiner, and several of his children have been educated, like himself, at English schools.

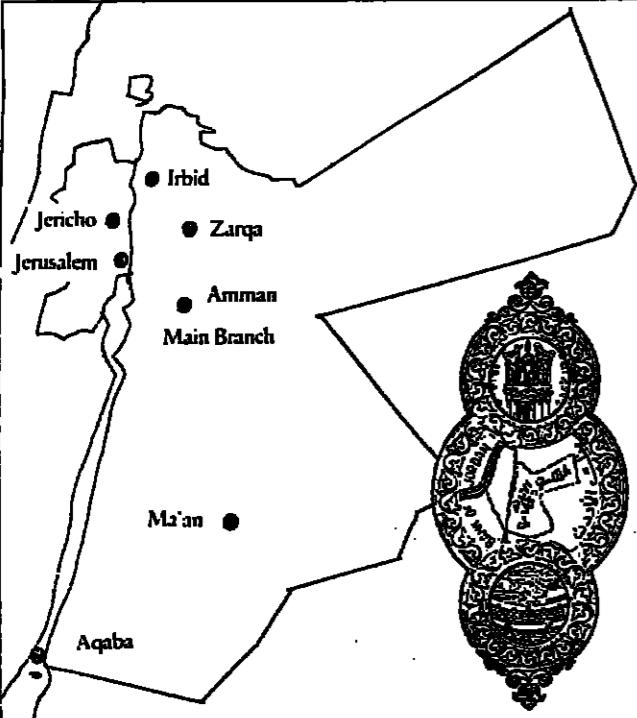
He keeps a house in London permanently staffed and makes several private visits here each year, usually dropping in for an informal chat with the prime minister and the foreign secretary of the day. His personal rapport with Mrs Thatcher is particularly close, cemented by the crucial support which Jordan gave to Britain in the UN Security Council after the Falklands. When the two leaders spoke personally on the telephone.

Despite these links, King Husain has made only one state visit to Britain, in 1966 – a visit which the Queen is now, somewhat belatedly, returning. On that occasion he revealed

what remains, perhaps, his strongest debt to Britain: when his aircraft was attacked by Syrian MiG fighters in 1958 it was his Scots flying instructor and co-pilot, Wing Commander Jock Dalgleish, who saved his life.

Edward Mortimer

Arabian Night's ball. King Husain dancing at a Dorchester Hotel charity ball in 1952.



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King Husain, his uniform partly drenched after riding in an open carriage from Victoria Station, with the Queen at Buckingham Palace during his 1966 state visit to Britain.

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The genius that transformed the economy

To the visitor, Amman appears as prosperous as many of the oil sheikdoms of the Gulf. Shops are overflowing with goods, impressive modern buildings abound, and new cars fill the streets. As Jordan has no oil of its own, and few other resources, its high living standards are perhaps surprising.

It has many of the characteristics of a poor developing country, including a huge balance of trade deficit, with export receipts covering less than one quarter of import payments. Such a situation has driven many Third World states to economic ruin, but in Jordan the trade deficit is not even seen as a major problem.

King Husain's genius has been to turn an almost impossible political situation to economic advantage by securing massive financial assistance from his oil-rich neighbours, especially Saudi Arabia. As Jordan is the Arab state with the longest land frontier with Israel, and the largest Palestinian community, its Arab neighbours have felt a moral obligation to aid the Amman government through all difficulties.

At the same time King Husain has trod warily in inter-Arab disputes, particularly those involving his northern neighbour, Syria, and his eastern neighbour, Iraq. Despite all the machinations of inter-Arab politics, the king has managed to avoid alienating any significant aid donor. The Jordanian economy has never suffered for the sake of political manoeuvrings as is so often the case in Arab countries.

At first sight, the size of Jordan's outstanding external debt seems horrific. More than \$220m (£150m) is owed to Saudi Arabia alone, while \$150m had been borrowed from Kuwait. A further \$150m is outstanding to Arab aid agencies, and similar sums are owed to Western states, particularly the United States and West Germany.

Western aid has been less significant than Arab financial assistance in recent years, despite King Husain's pro-Western political stance, although the Reagan Administration has increased its funding in recognition of Jordan's crucial role in any Middle Eastern peace settlement.

As virtually all of this financial assistance to Jordan has been highly concessionary, the central bank is fortunate in not having any major debt servicing problems. The debt outstanding to foreign commercial banks amounts to only \$100m, a relatively modest figure by Third World standards.

Prospects for the Jordanian economy appear more promising than at almost any time in the last 30 years. The inflationary pressures of the late 1970s have subsided due to cautious economic management, and the annual rise in wholesale prices is now a mere 3 per cent. The money supply is well under control, and the speculative rise in land prices has ended, although the construction sector continues to be buoyant.

At the same time the long term policy for economic diversification, which was the aim of both the 1976-80 development plan, and the 1981-85 plan, appears to be having some success.

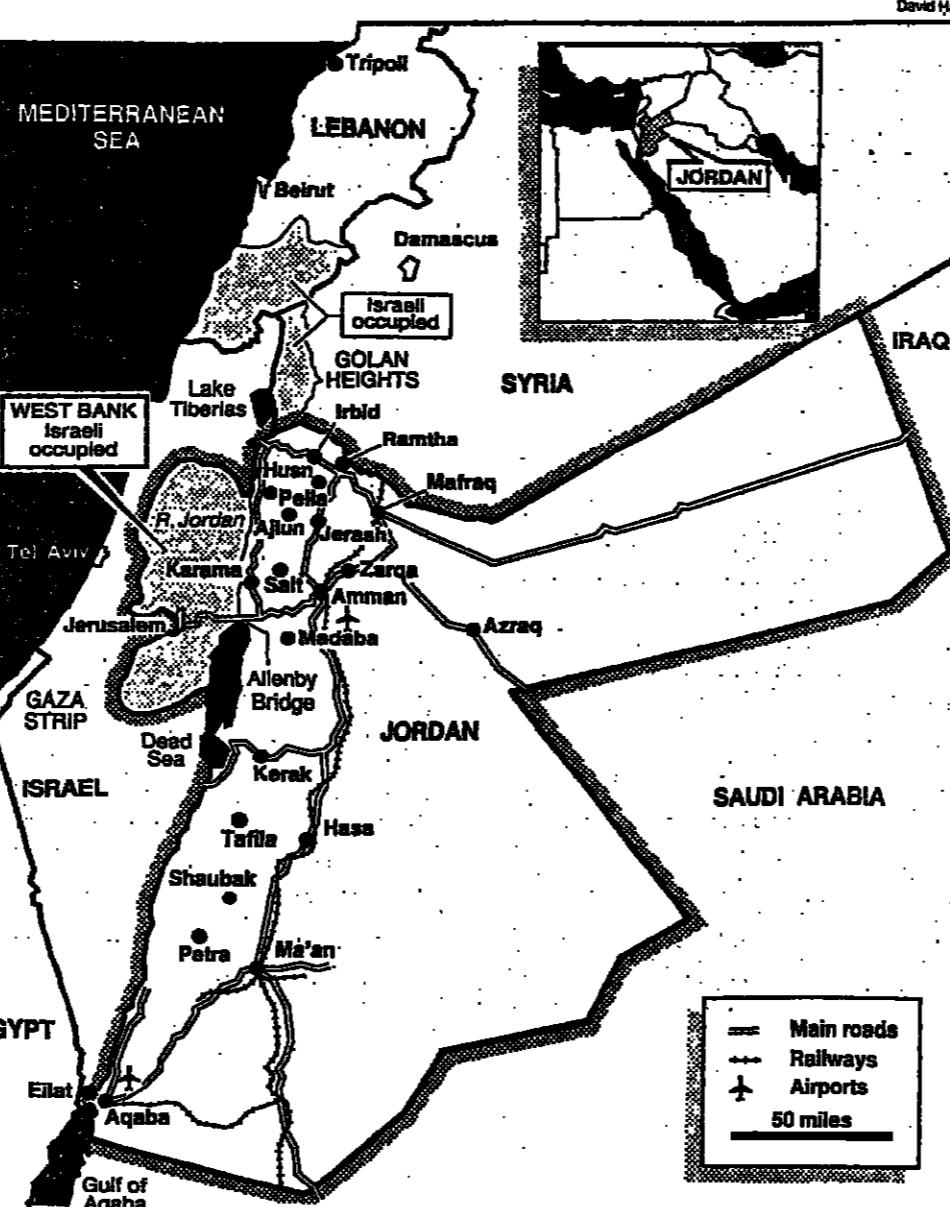
Under the 1981-85 development plan a determined effort has been made to diversify Jordan's exports. The country's major export in the past has been phosphates, Jordan being the third largest supplier to the world market. Phosphate prices slumped in the mid-1970s, but have fared better in recent years, and production almost doubled between 1978 and 1983 as the Al-Abiad mine was opened up.

Nevertheless, to lessen dependence on raw phosphates, a fertilizer plant has been established at Aqaba to process phosphate rock. Fertilizer prices are more stable in world markets than those of raw phosphate, and the fertilizer production has meant more income and employment for the Jordanian economy.

Other mineral resources are also being developed, notably potash from the Dead Sea. Production of potash started in December 1982, and during 1983 over 250,000 tons were mined.

Jordan earns a considerable amount from its transit trade, as Aqaba has long served as a short cut from the West to Iraq, avoiding the long passage around the Arabian Peninsula to Basra. Since the Gulf War, as a result of the vulnerability of Basra to Iranian air attack, most of Iraq's imports have passed through Jordan.

Imports through Aqaba for Iraq grew from 3 million tons in 1980 to 8 million tons in 1982, although in recent months the trade has fallen with Iraq's forced curtailment of imports due to its own difficult economic situation. If the war ends, however, and Iraq starts a reconstruction programme, there is little doubt the port of Aqaba and Jordan's economy is on the actions of its neighbours.



Penelope Turing describes some of the tourist sites the Queen will be seeing.

Golden days in a desert kingdom

The Queen's visit to Jordan should focus attention in Britain on the great tourist potential of the desert kingdom. So far it has not achieved fashionable status in the world travel market, partly because the majority of European American holidaymakers know next to nothing about it, and partly because the whole Middle East is perpetually clouded in the public mind by political tensions.

Those who know and care enough about Jordan – genuine travellers as distinct from tourists, archaeologists and others with specific historical or Biblical interests – have long known it to be one of the most rewarding countries in an area where much of the world's culture and religious faith is rooted.

Like other visitors, the Queen will find a small country whose overall colouring is pale golden: undulating desert and bare, dramatic hills. Most newcomers are surprised by the arid beauty of this scenery, and the sharp

contrast of green valleys under bright sunlight.

There will be handsome, smiling faces, many of them young, for about half the population is under 15 years old. The smiles are not only for VIPs; one of Jordan's great tourist assets is the friendliness of the people, especially to the British. Most of them speak at least some English.

Before the 1967 war, during which Israel occupied the Jordanian West Bank territory and the old city of Jerusalem, all of which it still holds, Jordan's infant tourism industry was concentrated on the Holy Land sites. The East Bank places such as Amman itself and Jerash were optional extras.

It is possible – and included in a number of the organized package holidays – to cross the Jordan river into Israeli-occupied territory, make a tour of the Holy Land sites. The East Bank places such as Amman itself and Jerash were optional extras.

and Petra a remote, fabled sort of Jordanian Shangri-La.

After 1967, without Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Jericho, Jordan had to build its whole tourist structure anew.

Today the focal point is Amman, which has a new international airport 30 minutes' drive to the south, from where all parts of unoccupied East Bank Jordan are readily accessible.

It is possible – and included in a number of the organized package holidays – to cross the Jordan river into Israeli-occupied territory, make a tour of the Holy Land sites. The East Bank places such as Amman itself and Jerash were optional extras.

The capital spreads over the



Top: the Nabataean temple of al-Khanzah, one of the many buildings carved out of the rock face at Petra. Lost to the world for six centuries, the site – hidden in the hills – was rediscovered in 1812 by an explorer who heard rumours of a lost city from local bedouins. Above: once a wealthy Greco-Roman city, the beautifully preserved site of Jerash lies among the mountains of Gilead on the road to Damascus.

To the east of Amman is the great oasis of Azraq with an ancient Arab castle which was T. E. Lawrence's headquarters. South from there in the desert are several more eighth century Arab castles and hunting lodges.

There are two roads to southern Jordan. One is the main desert highway, five hours' driving through to Aqaba. The other, which adds 2½ hours to the driving time, is the old King's Highway, a superb scenic route along the Mountains of Moab by way of Madaba and the crusader castle towns of Kerak, Tafila and Shaubak.

Petra (1½ hours short of Aqaba) is the jewel of the south, the Nabataean city with its temples and tombs carved from the cliff walls of an enclosed valley.

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THE ARTS



"Concentrating on the character was marvellous"

PUBLISHING

Romantic faction

"Yes" to everything", wrote Kathryn Falk, publisher of the *Romantic Times* and America's Most Glamorous Tycoon, in response to my request for exclusive information about the International Booklovers' Conference being held at the Cumberland Hotel, London, from April 8 to 15.

The Love Plane is scheduled to touch down at Heathrow from New York City on the morning of April 9. That evening Lady Antonia Fraser, John Le Carré, Alan Fisher, Marian Babson, Catherine Cookson, Malcolm MacDonald, Violet Winspear, Lena Kennedy, Shinji Hata and others will be presented with special awards. Next morning the visitors will watch the Changing of the Guard, visit Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Mayfair and Belgravia ("home of the aristocracy") and, presumably their home from home, Mills & Boon. Clearly they like their love plain.

And so it continues all week. There is a visit to Althorp House (optional trip - \$85) and a "special welcome" at the Hodder & Stoughton/Silhouette stand at the London Book Fair; indeed there is a "Hodder & Stoughton/Silhouette day with lots of extra special surprises in store".

There are book signings, too, and a literary luncheon - with the world's other most romantic tycoon, and the prize in a competition "a ride with Barbara Cartland in her white Rolls-Royce".

There is bags of hard work as well for the readers of romances who aspire to write - or to have written - the stuff. They will learn about foreign rights, how to do historical research (with a little help from Lady Antonia?), and how to write story outlines and plots. Experts will speak and answer questions about everything concerned with writing a book and marketing it on the international market".

And that, of course, is what this is all about. Romantic fiction is big business. In America last year each of the ten top-selling romantic novels sold well over 1 million copies, and in Britain 84 million readers buy romantic fiction.

I nearly forgot. Ms Falk gave me a scoop. She is starting a writers' organization in Britain, similar to the one she has in New York, and there is going to be a conference in London every year.

If Martyn Goff, OBE, had chosen to make his career in publishing, he would probably be a very rich man by now. Instead, this most enthusiastic of book lovers has, year in, year out, directed the National Book League whose headquarters are at cost-effective Wandsworth.

The NBL is the sort of necessary organization which would be mourned in the event of its demise, but which no one

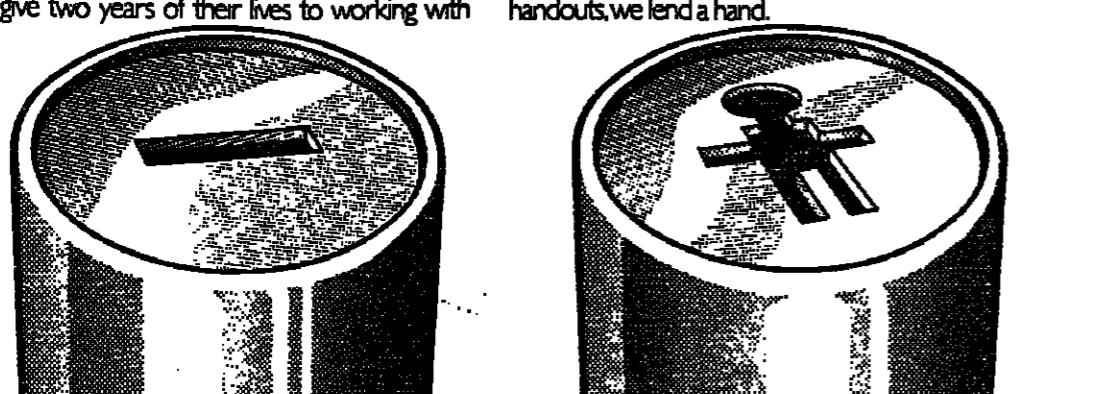
E. J. Craddock

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Your money or your life.

David Warner, one of the shooting stars of the Sixties, re-emerges from subsequent shadows in *Charlie*, which begins full of optimism on ITV tonight: interview by Bryan Appleyard

When the confusion and anguish had to stop

"Catch a falling star and put him under contract", they used to sing at the Royal Shakespeare Company in the Sixties. Alternatively they crooned: "Where have all the good parts gone? Gone to Warner, every one. . . . It was in the heated atmosphere of the mid-Sixties that David Warner was threatening to become the actor for a generation. True to the ground-breaking spirit of the age he had sprung straight to the top almost from the moment he left RADA. He had been the star of the film of David Mercer's *Morgan: a Suitable Case for Treatment*, playing a riotous, rootless youth with a penchant for gorilla suits. Then suddenly he was at Stratford playing Henry VI and Hamlet.

He was pure Sixties - confused and anguished as both Morgan and Hamlet. But he also inherited that decade's inability to maintain the momentum. Since those heady days he has seemed in a professional limbo, cropping up here and there but all too obviously failing to fulfil his early promise. The Central Television series *Charlie*, starting tonight, offers the chance of a return to some degree of prominence in England. But what went wrong?

"There have been circumstances", he explains cautiously, "circumstances apart from the career. All these things about promise unfulfilled, Warner in the Sixties and all that, it's in the past. There have been things - things I don't want to go into which don't go hand in hand with plotting a career. Not the marriage break-up. There were physical problems, physical health problems."

He mentions an accident in 1970 in Rome in which he smashed both his heels and was told he would never walk again. "It sounded as though I had tried to kill myself, which was not very good for getting employed. It was just after the Sixties and there were accusations of drug abuse. All that stuff has never been my scene. It's a physical problem which is hereditary. It's nobody's business but mine."

Warner emerged from various locations in the Midlands, the child of a peripatetic family. "There was no theatrical tradition but plenty of historians." He took to acting at school when academically and athletically he had proved a failure. He joined an amateur dramatic

group to get away from home: "In the late Fifties it was either that or join a gang, you know, the coffee-bar set."

He went to RADA and, almost immediately afterwards, was appearing in Tony Richardson's *Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Royal Court. The films of *Tom Jones* (he played Blifil) and *Morgan* followed rapidly. Warner senses that this left him with a kind of vacuum at the start of his career. "I never really paid my dues as far as repertory was concerned. I think I lack a lot because of that."

Then came the RSC, where he was spotted by Peter Hall and asked to audition for *Henry VI* in *The Wars of the Roses*. He assumed he was auditioning for the role of understudy. He was wrong: he got the part and soon afterwards that of Hamlet in Hall's production. It was a performance that caught the imagination of the Sixties.

"It's not for me to say if it was the Hamlet for the decade or the generation. I just don't know - I didn't see it. The only thing I can say with a degree of certainty is that the kids did go to see it. It brought a

whole new generation to Stratford. After five years at the RSC, however, he was "absolutely knackered", and left, entering the long twilight of the Seventies. That his accident should have happened in 1970, at the start of a decade which was to prove a lean one for Warner and the whole Sixties generation, seems all too appropriate.

He worked off and on until in 1978 he received his first invitation to go to Hollywood. The film - *Nightwing* - did nothing for itself but it did start a new period of work for Warner in mini-series. He won an Emmy for Best Supporting Actor in *Masada* and played a whole range of heavy, villainous parts including Heydrich in *Holocaust*.

It was in America that the producer Graham Benson sent him the script for *Charlie* and offered him the lead. Warner took it like a shot. Filming lasted three months, starting in August last year. "It's a long time since I've actually played the lead in something. Just getting up in the morning and going to work and concentrating on the character was marvellous. It was wonderful to have a really good reason to get up."

The private eye created by the writer Nigel Williams is familiar enough: a broken marriage, an unsuccessful, sordid business career, a hopeless optimism when it comes to cases and a saving lucky streak. In the role Warner looks drained and hunted, lurching into danger through ignorance rather than courage and yet always displaying enough underdog charm to persuade unlikely contacts to unbend themselves.

As so often in his career Warner cannot comment on the final version, never having seen it, but he is optimistic about its quality. The word round Central is that another series is highly likely and there is a certain self-congratulatory air associated with the whole project.

Warner's own hopes are high that the part will re-establish him back in England. It would fit neatly with the new stability he feels has entered his life. Certainly the Sixties - angst which used to haunt his features has mellowed into a weathered, slightly Californian look. Yet something about the style of the tweed jacket and flannel trousers still betrays his debt to a decade which was the making of him.

Television

Cultured curiosity

and how it might be changed", and that it has "no social function".

Marre's resolutely sociological approach does have its drawbacks, of course. His commentaries are not as free as they might be from clichés of "East-meets-West", "Old-versus-the-New" variety. His partisan support for peasant art forms and his puritanical contempt for "city life" lead him to assert, of Indian films, that "the fantasy world of the big screen" prevents people "thinking about the real world".

If, as strongly hinted, the Arts Council were to withdraw the league's lifeblood grant, it would indicate a lack of seriousness and commitment to the past, present and future of English literature.

The title implies as much. This is a real symphony but also a concerto for orchestra, and it aspires at times to the bright tunefulness and expressive warmth of Lutoslawski's own work in the genre, a piece now 30 years old. In doing so, it re-opens his debt to Bartók: the start of the development is a moment of canonic desperation akin to the chase in *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Composed for the Chicago Symphony, the work demands a performance of giddy attack and virtuosity. It received one.

Paul Griffiths

more frantic activity, and then, just as they are stilled, the brass burst to bend out of true, until a quick slam prevents any more disagreement.

As this may suggest, the work is not just a symphony but also a concerto for orchestra, and it aspires at times to the bright tunefulness and expressive warmth of Lutoslawski's own work in the genre, a piece now 30 years old. In doing so, it re-opens his debt to Bartók: the start of the development is a moment of canonic desperation akin to the chase in *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Composed for the Chicago Symphony, the work demands a performance of giddy attack and virtuosity. It received one.

Paul Griffiths

bearing on the present work's atmosphere.

Efgrave is a mesmeric if one-baffling sequence of four arias that presents side by side texts by Marie Curie, the Lebanese poet Etel Adnan, Pope Leo XIII and Verne himself. Colourfully yet delicately scored for four pianos and percussion - including a pair of steel drums - the work is dominated by Bryars's sweeping but simple melodies, sung here by the admirable Carol Smith and Linda Strachan.

If such music seeks novelty through exploration of the commonplace grammar of popular music, George Antheil's *Ballet mécanique*, which caused a riot at its Paris premiere in 1926, fractured all conventional notions of what music was. It is not, as often supposed, a music that glorifies the machine but rather one which takes the sounds of functional objects like doorbells and aircraft propellers and applies them, almost in a Dadaistic way, to an abstract art.

Here, played in the shortened version that Antheil made in 1952-53, the impact was still physically overwhelming. The players obviously relished their resurrection of a work which, even when drying on his star turn in Foote's *Haymarket* or reduced to selling himself as a guinea-pig to dental apprentices.

Stephen Pettitt

and terse self-expression. Elgar may well not be done more enthusiastically and illuminatingly this year.

Hilary Finch

Music Projects

St John's

It was more a case of transatlantic contrasts than "Transatlantic Connections" in the last of the New Macnaghten Concerts series, given by Music Projects/London under Richard Bernas.

First we heard the world premiere of Gavin Bryars's *Efgrave*, which the composer intends as a paraphrase in the Lisztian tradition of two of his operas to be performed this year, *Medea* and *Civil War*.

But it is *Civil War*, and in particular the images in it that Bryars has taken from Jules Verne, that has had more

sharp tongues and itchy fingers...? Straight to the point.

There'll Always Be Stars in the Sky contained dazzling

footage of some travelling

actors in Rajasthan: we watched

the leader of the troupe put on

his padded corsage and at

length emerge, encrusted with

jewels, as a magnificently

sensual dowager. We also met

an aged "play-back" singer

whose infant songbird voice

had been dubbed over the

images of a thousand simpering

queens in their peachy twenties;

we watched a double wedding,

one couple aged 12 and the

other six. Such marriages are

now outlawed; full marks to

Marre for trapping one, with its

concomitant stone-age ritual,

on film.

Michael Church

Theatre

Taking Liberties

Tom Allen Centre

One of John Wilkes's biographers complained that even in an American town named after him they had forgotten who he was. Nor is he any longer a household name here. The main, in fact the only, virtue of St. Gooch's play is the arresting contemporary relevance it finds in the confrontation of London with central government, attacks on press freedom and, in the unsavoury case of Wilkes's *Essay on Woman* (probably not written by him), the use of prosecutions for obscenity.

He has also unearthed the Garrick Green elections, an annual Wansword salutina when butcher, baker and candlestick-maker mounted the hustings for irreverent political harangues in the hope of being elected mayor. Londoners crowded in from far afield; even theatricals like Garrick and Sam Foote got involved.

The Tom Allen at Stratford, east London, is a community centre and the levels, in David Bradford's production, involve the locals including many children. As a result, what is basically a piece of journeyman history-for-schools playwriting sometimes looks more like a school play. They dance and enjoy themselves and the musicians do their best.

Except for one elaborately scabrous effort (Foote's contribution) the speeches are little fun unless you happen to be as half-cut as the Garrick villagers would have been. Paul Brightwell, a strong Wilkes likeness

apart from the notorious squint, has none of Wilkes's wit to speak but pursues his crusade against venal royal ministers and harassment of *The North Briton* with grim zest.

Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, a second-hand wig dealer who seems to have been a character and a half and finally made the mayoralty, is not very likable to re-entering in Tom Keller's hands, even when drying on his star turn in Foote's *Haymarket* or reduced to selling himself as a guinea-pig to dental apprentices.

Anthony Masters

Opera

Francesca da Rimini

Metropolitan,

New York

It is easy to understand why James Levine would want to revive Zandonai's *Francesca da Rimini*, last performed by the Metropolitan Opera in 1918. First performed in 1914, this work is a prime example of the kind of lush orchestral writing endemic to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, with fat harmonies, outsized climaxes and the kind of chocolate-sauce sound designed to soothe and caress. If Levine wanted to show off his orchestra and his colouristic abilities, he succeeded - given some ragged playing in the clangorous scenes - but he succeeded at the expense of nourishment, for *Francesca da Rimini* has little beyond an excess of carbohydrates to offer.

The opera is the Paolo and Francesca story, a basic operatic triangle of young woman married to older man who falls in love with younger man. This story seems to have had a hold on the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, from *Tristan* to *Pelleas* to such forgotten operas as Deems Taylor's *The King's Henchman*. Here the story, as elaborated by Gabriele d'Annunzio, has further mixed such fin-de-siècle traits as shock and cruelty - seen elsewhere in the operas of Strauss and Puccini.

Zandonai's talents at working with this material are definitely circumscribed. He is at his best in the love scenes, where his rich palette of colours, built around tremolo strings and harps, provides a sensuous background which is intermittently effective (particularly at the close of the first act). But Zandonai is no musical dramatist, and apart from creating welters of sound cannot begin to define character in music, or to achieve a long-lined musical exposition. The music therefore recedes in importance to a sort of pleasant background, highly conducive to dozing. The second act is a battle scene, inserted to give welcome contrast, but, again, Zandonai's talents do not go beyond a raised noise level, while the

best singing of the evening came from the Paolo of Plácido Domingo, stalwart as always - though his voice is becoming ever more baritone in timbre - and from the ageless Cornell MacNeil as the luckless, jilted and ugly husband Gianciotto. He has not much interesting to sing, and most of it is at forte, but that suits MacNeil perfectly. Renata Scotti's Francesca, however, was never sung with that lusciousness the part demands, for her tremolo has now become

severe.

If this production can be classed as James Levine's indulgence, it was an expensive one, both in financial and artistic cost. If he wants to show off his orchestra, there are better operas around, not least Schoenberg's *Moses und Aron*, which was once on the forward list but has now been postponed indefinitely. Zandonai, it appears, is more to the taste of the Met and its public.

Patrick J. Smith

Bill Brandt's Literary Britain

Photographs of Britain's landscape as it features in our literature

7 March-20 May 1984

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The world boom that shouldn't bust

All round, the sounds of economic spring – that is, of forecasters ratcheting up their projections of world growth. It is now clear that by the turn of the year the seven big industrial market economies combined were expanding faster than at any time since 1976. That spurt has been enough to lift almost every forecast of world growth in 1984 way above the dreary 2 per cent or so achieved in 1983 – to nearly 4 per cent for the industrial world as a whole. Yet there is still a widespread fear that this recovery is already nearly past its peak, and will fade out during 1983.

It would be hard to claim that the world economy is overheating. There are 32 million unemployed in the rich world; perhaps a quarter of the poor world's workers are jobless or underemployed. Between 1960 and 1973, the industrial world achieved an average – yes, average – growth rate of nearly 5 per cent. Even if the biggest industrial economies have since become elderly and arthritic, there is plenty of latent industrial vitality in the

But all eyes are still on the United States. The American boom is expected to collapse under the weight of either its huge budget deficit, or the policies needed to bring it under control. Since the United States accounts for a third of total industrial world demand, its slowdown is feared as the cause of renewed world recession.

There is more of a touch of European defeatism about this argument. Admittedly, it is precious little use looking to the world's second largest economy, Japan, to pull the train: Japan still grows largely by exporting, which makes it a truck rather than an engine. But Europe itself – indeed the EEC alone – is now a larger economy than the United States. It is not immediately obvious why Europe cannot grow fast enough to outweigh the effect of an American slowdown.

The last two world booms were punctuated by rising inflation or – skirting round some heated economic argument – the policies taken to suppress it. At no small cost in wasted human resources, inflation has been bludgeoned down to modest levels. Oil conservation has moved from the drawing-board to the factory. And the risk of a price cartel forcing up the price of other commodities has been reduced by the shift from industry to services in the leading economies, which makes them much less dependent on raw materials for each burst of growth.

In other words, the industrial world has, with more or less speed and efficiency, adopted the painful policies preached by the International Monetary Fund and its like since the end of the 1970s. It is significant that the IMF is now forecasting quite strong growth next year as well as this year. But Europe's contribution to this still looks inadequate to make a satisfactory dent in its frightening unemployment total.

Here, of course, America features in Europe's argument again. The United States has not followed Europe in lowering and stabilizing the public sector's demand for credit; so its monetary and budgetary policies are at odds, and the rising interest

rates and falling dollar feared during the resolution of this conflict will unsteady Europe.

This is a better, but only slightly better, alibi for Europe. It is no coincidence that the decade since fixed exchange rates collapsed has been characterized by rising unemployment. The rather open European economies suffer worst from the effects of currency instability. But in the immediate future, the prospect of a weakening dollar allows Europe greater freedom to lower interest rates independently, removing their main grouse against the Americans last year.

There remain three impediments to growth which are, at least partly, of Europe's own making. The first is that its own internal squabbles are beginning to threaten its own development as an integrated market economy, and only that development can really shake it free of dependence on America.

The second is the danger of a vicious circle of high unemployment and slow innovation, as lengthening dole queues increase resistance to economic change. However, it does not do to be too apocalyptic about either of these trends. It was not so long ago that the United States, not Europe, was fashionably criticized for senile decay. There is life in the German economy yet, and strong German growth will start up and re-unite much continental Europe.

But Europe's internal difficulties, combined with a reluctance to risk old-style reflation, mean it is looking to export markets for growth. Here there is a third and serious impediment. Between 1974 and 1980 those export markets were found all too easily among the new Opec rich. Now there are as many new poor in the Opec world. Naturally, other Third World markets have grown – non-oil developing countries now account for nearly a fifth of world imports. Most forecasters assume world trade will expand quite strongly this year, but the Third World's contribution to this is heavily dependent on the decisions of banks and governments in the rich world.

More cautious lending policies by western banks mean a far higher proportion of Third World imports will have to be financed out of exports. This year, indeed, export earnings in many developing countries will be used to service debt, and imports cut back. Even if that were a sensible readjustment of policy, it cannot take place at all if exports are simultaneously shut out of industrial markets.

The protectionist tendency is seen at its most dangerous when the United States, even in the middle of a boom, seeks to restrict imports of steel from the Latin American economy that owes most to American banks. If Europe's actions are no more long-sighted, protectionism could prove to be a worse impediment to growth in the 1980s than inflation was in the 1970s. The economies with most to lose from this are those most dependent on high value-added exports of goods and services. There are plenty of those in

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

ORDINARY SHARES

A new breed in Fleet Street

Eric de Bellaigue

managements have made their intentions relatively clear, is there anything to go for in publishing shares?

On the management front the major recent change in Fleet Street has been the emergence of the old Beaverbrook Group in its new guise as Fleet Holdings, run Lord Mathews and Mr Ian Irvine, an accountant from Touch Ross, neither of whom had any previous newspaper links. In trading terms, the move from 1981/82 losses incurred by Fleet's national newspapers of £2.2m (nine months) to profits of £2.9m in 1982/83 reflects an improved cyclical environment but also the impact of tighter management controls.

Looking ahead, the next major management change in Fleet Street is the emergence of an independently quoted Mirror Group Newspapers under the chairmanship of Mr Clive Thornton, whose time at the Abbey National building society was characterized by ebullient innovation. Here again, no newspaper background but rather a style of management instinctively suspicious of received opinion.

Thirdly, Mr Rupert Murdoch has broken with many Fleet Street traditions. While his background is conspicuously newspaper there is a distinctive toughness to the way that his newspapers are run. The turnaround at Times Newspapers bears witness to this.

In short, Fleet Street management is undergoing major change with the introduction of outsiders motivated primarily by business considerations. In terms of circulation, this new breed now accounts for 75 per cent of the national daily circulation (16 per cent of qualities and 85 per cent of populars) and 83 per cent of the national Sunday circulation (46 per cent of qualities and 89 per cent of populars). This is not to

say that old habits die easily. The employers' disarray on the occasion of the TUC's day of action made the point.

On the union side in Fleet Street, the signs of change are harder to identify. Only last week, the independence of Fleet Street unions within their own unions was demonstrated when, in an advertisement in the *Financial Times*, the National Graphical Association *Financial Times* machine managers' chapel dissociated itself from remarks carried in the same issue, made by Mr Tony Duggins, their general secretary elect, on the terms of the NGA's acceptance of technology in provincial offices.

On the more positive side, the decentralization of production involved in the opening of plants in the dockland by News International in the summer of 1984 and the Telegraph group planned for April 1987, together with more modest developments such as "top up" facilities for the *Mail on Sunday* at Croydon, should go some way towards breaking down various traditional union alliances.

It is, however, in provincial newspapers that the battle is being fought for efficient production based on the effective use of modern equipment, notably through the elimination of double keying in composition. While the Newspaper Society's effort at a collective agreement known as Operation Breakthrough has been dubbed "Operation Seethrough" by the other side, the fact that negotiations are taking place represents progress. Perhaps, though, the most significant developments are those at the offices of a handful of provincial newspaper groups.

Among the quoted companies, Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers stands out: the chairman, Sir Richard Storey, has been identified for years with the cause of single keying, which has become a

Fresh setbacks overshadow Latin American debt talks

By Michael Prest

Senior bankers from round the world will redouble their efforts to avert another Latin American debt crisis as they gather today for the opening session of the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank at Punta del Este in Uruguay.

But their labours will be overshadowed by the bank's annual report, published yesterday, which says that the Latin American economy contracted last year for the third successive year.

The 43 members of the IADB, some of which are developed countries outside the region, will also be acutely conscious of the failure last week to reach agreement over the repayment by Argentina of \$2,700m (£1,875m) in interest

and principal on its \$43,600m foreign debt. Latin America as a whole owes about \$350,000m.

Confidence in the ability of all parties to reach agreement was not improved over the weekend by Friday's speech by Señor Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, in which he accused creditor nations of leading the world into financial crisis.

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Nevertheless, the bank calculates that the combination of restrictions on government spending, collapse of export markets, and sharp reduction of capital inflows, depressed per capita gross domestic product for the whole region to below the level of 1977.

Some countries, moreover, the bank says, saw their per capita fall below standards reached in the 1960s. "By 1982, seven countries of the region saw a full decade of rising incomes wiped out, as their per capita gdp fell to 172 levels or

poorer."

But the IADB, while estimating that Latin America's gross

domestic product declined by 3 per cent last year, and its per capita income fell twice as fast, admitted that the outlook appeared brighter towards the end of last year.

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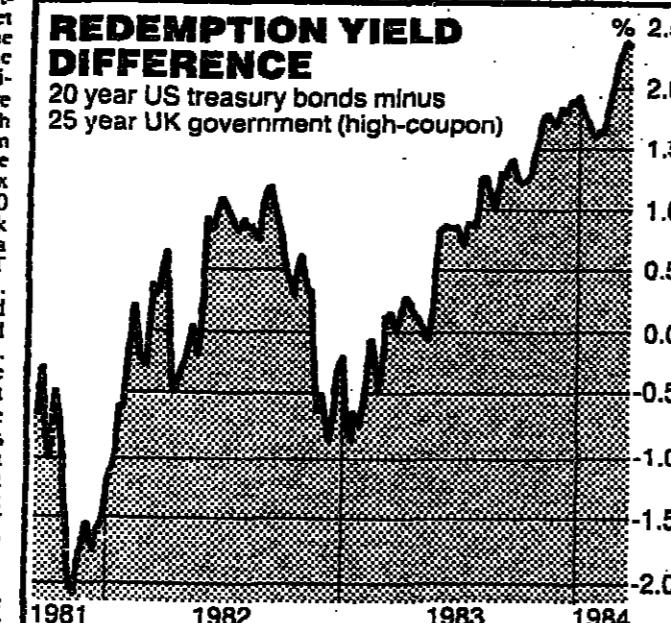
THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Budget fails to inspire prices

Geoffrey Finn

REDEMPTION YIELD DIFFERENCE

20 year US treasury bonds minus 25 year UK government (high-coupon)



Mr Nigel Lawson's reaffirmation in his first Budget of the basic tenets of the medium term financial strategy should have commended itself to the gilt-edged market. Yet this market is, strangely, left on the sidelines at the moment of the Chancellor's parliamentary triumph for reasons which were not too easy to fathom, although some of the "blame" was put on overseas influences. While the FT Ordinary Share index rocketed by more than 60 points in over 900 in the week following Budget Tuesday, a rise of 7 per cent, the FT Government Securities index, the most widely followed barometer of the gilt-edged market's state of health, stumbled hesitantly within the same narrow trading furrow it has inhabited for the past five months. The initial reaction was a fall from its pre-Budget level of 83.50 to 82.00 last Thursday followed by a modest recovery to 82.12, still short of the 1983-84 peak of 83.77 reached on January 9.

This muted response is all the more disappointing considering the extremely favourable crop of economic indicators since the Budget, plus half a percentage point in the banks' base rates to 8½ per cent, their lowest level for almost six years, and of a percentage point to 10½ per cent in building society mortgage rates, which should favourably influence the published inflation indices over the next couple of months.

Mr Lawson's optimism about the Retail Price Index is probably justified: those who prefer not to share it point to the trend of industrial earnings, growing at an annual rate of 7½ per cent. The potential in-

flationary impact of high earnings growth is being blunted at present by a rapid rise in industrial productivity. There is a school that argues the Chancellor has taken a gamble. His assumptions of future economic growth, which has been set at 3 per cent for 1984/85, are questioned. The effective exchange rate is, somewhat riskily, assumed to remain unchanged. He omitted from both his Budget speech and from the accompanying financial statement any precise statement as to how the various measures of broad and narrow

money supply are expected to relate to interest rates, fiscal policy or funding strategy. It is true that target bands for both the broadly based sterling M3 and recently introduced narrow measure M0 were specifically defined, but this does not remove the other areas of doubt.

Much of the scepticism now being voiced will probably prove to be unwarranted and the Chancellor's optimism will be vindicated. There remains, however, the nagging problem of the present depressed level of financial confidence in the

USM REVIEW

Stanley Gibbons to join market

Things have changed at Stanley Gibbons since Edward Stanley Gibbons opened his first stamp collector's shop in Plymouth in 1856 – just a year after the first Penny Black was issued.

Since then Stanley Gibbons has established itself as a world leader in philately and has successfully branched out into other related areas, including publishing and mail order.

From its new showrooms and headquarters in the Strand, London, the group attracts serious stamp collectors from round the world to browse through its extensive collections. Mr Clive Feigenbaum, chairman of Stanley Gibbons, estimates there are nearly 4 million casual collectors in Britain, and 20 million in the United States. Stanley Gibbons has 150,000 names on its mail

order mailing list, plus a further 30,000 members who have joined its Great Britain Club.

Over the past five years Stanley Gibbons has had a succession of owners, starting in 1979 when the group was taken over by Letraset, which was in turn acquired by the Swedish group, Eseleit. In 1982 Mr Feigenbaum and his colleagues arranged a management buy-out from Eseleit after a deterioration in the fortunes of the philatelic market. Since then the board has worked hard to transform Stanley Gibbons from a traditional stamp dealer into a modern, stamp marketing organization.

Now the group hopes to press ahead with developments and acquisitions, and has applied for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market. Details being released today show that Simon & Coates, the broker, will be placing 2.5 million shares (nearly 30 per cent of the issued equity) in the market at 100p a share and valuing the entire group at £8.5m.

Of the £2.5m worth of stock being placed, around £1.5m will be used to raise new money for possible acquisitions.

In the old days the Stanley Gibbons management concentrated its efforts on the serious collectors who made up only 1 per cent of the market. But when stamp values fell during the recession the group was forced to rethink its market

strategy. Now it is concentrating on other areas, like mail order, modern and new issue stamps.

New technology has also enabled the group to make the operation more efficient and resulted in increased volume and margins. But the cost of this new strategy to profits has been heavy. In 1979 Stanley Gibbons earned pretax profits of £1.5m on sales of £11.7, but this had dropped to £472,000 a year later on sales of £12.6m. Over the next two years the group encountered losses of £2.9m and only after the management buy-out did it return to the

black last year, with profits of £910,000 on sales of £24m.

For the present year to June 30, the board is forecasting pretax profits of £1.1m, placing the shares on a notional tax charge on a pe of 15.27. At present the bulk of the shares are owned by Mr Feigenbaum, who speaks for more than 50 per cent, while the finance director speaks for another 20 per cent. The remainder is owned by the rest of the board.

The recession has proved a valuable lesson to the group, and its attempts at broadening its trading base to cushion further depression in the market are clearly evident.

Michael Clark

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Postal applications should be addressed for the attention of the Librarian.

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BBA Group

1983

Preliminary Results

	1983 £'000	1982 £'000
Turnover		
United Kingdom companies	61,158	61,558
Overseas companies	94,954	89,346
Total turnover	156,112	150,904
Gross profit	42,980	42,245
Share of profit of related company	1,665	1,199
Profit before taxation	5,513	4,547
Taxation	3,072	3,315
	2,441	1,232
Minority interests	368	(12)
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,073	1,244
Extraordinary items	600	683
Profit for the financial year	1,473	581
Earnings per ordinary share	3.57p	2.14p
For 1983		
Turnover increases by 3.5% to £156,112,000.		
Profit before taxation increases by 21.2% to £5,513,000.		
Earnings before extraordinary items increase by 66.6%. Dividend remains unchanged at 1.74p per share.		
Net bank borrowings and the preference shares amount to £23,091,000, a gearing of 48.9%.		
For 1984		
Profits are expected to show a further advance.		

BBA GROUP PLC

Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire

US NOTEBOOK

Wall Street founders in face of recovery

As the stock market fell 20 points in the last two days of last week, gloom spread throughout Wall Street.

From its 1982 low, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Futures Index (the NYFE) had risen nearly 70 per cent from 60 to 100 in June 1983. By Friday, the NYFE Index for March was just over 91 – a loss of 9 per cent in nine rather harrowing and certainly very disappointing months since the June 1983

low point since August 1982. The chart shows how dramatically the gap has now widened between yields on long-term US Treasury bonds and those available on long-dated British Government securities to a post-war peak of over 230 basis points. A rare phenomenon. While this trend demonstrates vividly the extent to which British interest rates are capable of moving independently of those in New York ("decoupling" in the new jargon), the width of the gap may materially inhibit the further advance in gilt prices otherwise merited by Mr Lawson's efforts on March 13.

That said, an extremely strong case can be made for private investors in the 60 per cent tax bracket considering the low-coupon shorts and mediums. They have recently lost ground, first as a result of the changed tax treatment of building societies' gilt-edged capital gains and more recently by the abolition of the 15 per cent investment income surcharge. At current levels they offer unmatched value. For example, 60 per cent taxpayers can obtain grossed-up net redemption yields ranging from 16.96 per cent on Treasury 3 per cent 1986 at 88½ to 18 per cent on Exchequer 2½ per cent 1987 at 83½. These bargains are too attractive to ignore and unlikely to last much longer.

The author is a partner in the stockbroker Rowe & Pitman.

Who killed the stock market?

There were two guilty parties: the Federal Reserve and the Washington political apparatus, including the Administration and Congress.

The Fed killed the bonds in October 1982 when the bond markets realized money growth was excessive and bonds stopped rising. Any prospect of a revival of the bond market was removed by the strong growth of banks' reserves in the second half of 1983 and early 1984.

The Administration and Congress failed to gain any significant control over the growth of government spending. The importance of this failure was in the doubts it raised about the sustainability of economic growth. With government taking more than 40 per cent of gap, the stock market was entitled to ask what possibility existed of any expansion being sustainable.

Plainly, the stock markets have concluded that with such a weight of government dead wood piled on this struggling infant recovery, the child would soon be suffocated.

The bond markets have been delivering a similar story. They simply do not believe it is possible for this recovery to proceed much further without running into serious inflation. They are certainly entitled to believe this on the basis of their experience of every recovery in the past 15 years. With the same old team at the helm in the Fed, the bond markets have concluded nothing has changed.

It is indicative of the mood of the United States, that the bond markets should suddenly be filled with hope on forecasts that there may be a sharp drop in economic growth in the second quarter of this year to an annual rate of 2 per cent. This would be the occasion for a sharp bond market rally. How low has the Federal Reserve fallen in the estimation of the financial markets.

The gloom in the stock market is so pervasive that it is not merely pointing to an end to the present recovery: it is becoming a factor in bringing the recovery to an end. With stock market ownership so widely dispersed in America, a prolonged period of weak stock markets cuts into the strength of consumer spending and undermines consumers' confidence to buy.

This is an important issue now because of the big reduction in the net wealth of the household sector. According to Mr Robert Shiller, chief economist at Bear, Stearns, net household investment has fallen from \$75.5 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$12.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Not surprisingly, American investors are being urged to get their money out of America. As Bresel Burnham Lambert told readers of its *International Investment Monthly*: "Equity markets in the US have underperformed those of every other major country since the beginning of 1984 both in local currency and dollar terms. We believe that, broadly speaking, this pattern will continue in the months ahead. Hence our strong recommendation that fully half of global portfolios be deployed in foreign securities and gold. This position remains grounded in our belief that developments at the margin will generally favour such investments over those in US dollar-denominated financial assets."

Maxwell Newton

Base Lending Rates	
ABN Bank	8.12%
Baird's	8.24%
CCF	8.12%
Citibank Savings	11.04%
Consolidated Cds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co.	8.14%
Lloyd's Bank	8.12%
Midland Bank	8.16%
Nat Westminster	8.16%
TSB	8.16%
Williams & Glyn's	8.12%

1 Mortgage Rate 8.0%
2 30 day deposits on terms of either 12 months or 24 months. £10,000 up to £20,000 8.04% £20,001 and over 7.75%

ICE DANCING: CLIMAX TO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Perfection in a lower key as Torvill and Dean make their grand finale

From John Hennessy, Ottawa

It was a bittersweet moment. Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean stood on the world championship podium luxuriating in a triumph even more emphatic than any in the past, while a tenor sang the national anthem and the Union Jack clinked the centre flagpole.

The occasion, however, was tinged with the sad recognition that the scene would never be repeated.

We shall see more of them in the years ahead, much more, but in a professional role devoid of the bite of competition. After four world ice dance titles, three Europeans (missing one through injury), and of course, the Olympic title, they have virtually skated off the sports pages and on to those more concerned with arts, where, perhaps, they have properly belonged for some time.

They are to give farewell galas under the sponsorship of Rowen (UK) at their native Nottingham on April 25 and 26 and at Richmond the following evening before turning professional. After a holiday, they will return to England around April 15.

Statistically, their Bolero free dance on Saturday night, postponed from the afternoon because of a power failure, topped all that had gone before, since their 13 maximum marks of 6.0 is a record, so far as the archives here can show, for any form of skating. Four judges, those from Hungary, Italy, Britain, and Japan gave them the ultimate accolade for the both technical merit and artistic impression: those from Austria, the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and Switzerland, satisfied themselves with 3.9 and 6.0.

Yet again, then, they had a

magical moment, not quite there, not least for one stony-hearted camp follower. For all that, by normal standards, they deservedly received a rapturous ovation from an audience of 10,000 now able to boast that they once saw Torvill and Dean live, much as one treasures the memory of one brief glimpse of Donald Bradman.

If any compensation were needed, it was provided by the second British couple, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, about to suffer a severe attack of anticlimax, it seemed, as the cheers rang out for their seniors. But from the happy moment when

ROWING: HEAD OF THE RIVER

National squad triumph

By Jim Railton

It was an exceptional performance by the national squad in Saturday's Head of the River race. In this unlauf but over-subscribed time-trial on the Tideway, the squad started in 311 position and was fastest overall by 12 seconds.

Before the race, the rowers looked to be the favourites. But Fiat started third and only finished second. The Hackney club, Lee took the bronze and six of last Sunday's record-breaking Oxford crew finished fourth in last year's race. The London University "old boys", Tyrian, started 368 and, to their credit, finished in fifth place.

Last year's head crew, Thames Tradesmen, hardly plunged to finish seventh and the national squad lightweightweights came from the back end to finish tenth rowing in Nautilus' colours.

The Head of the River race unofficially marks the end of winter training and was greeted on Saturday by incessant rain. The national squad, which can still be strengthened, impressed before the Boat Race by easily beating first Cambridge and then Oxford.

The Head of the River race was quite

FOOTBALL: LEAGUE CUP FINALS GO TO EXTRA TIME AND ONE TO A REPLAY



Grobbelaar braves the boots of friend (Kennedy) and foe (Heath) at Wembley. (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Everton cry over split Milk

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Liverpool 0

Everton 0

(after extra time)

Merseyside's fate was to be split by half. Liverpool and Everton, neighbours who live a mile away from each other, walked arm in arm around Wembley's perimeter yesterdays afternoon to receive the applause of both sets of supporters. Families may have been divided for the day but the friendship that embraced the Milk Cup Final remained unbroken.

The two rivals will meet again at Maine Road on Wednesday night, and Liverpool, the holders for the last three years, will be grateful for a second chance. But for the oversight of the referee and one of his linesmen, their unbeaten record in the competition that stretches back over 39 ties might have come to an end.

As early as the seventh minute Heath challenged Grobbelaar on the edge of the area and, still sitting on the sodden turf, scooped the ball towards an unguarded net. Hansen, attempting to cover the danger, handled so blatantly that the offence was clearly visible from 100 yards. But neither official saw it, much to Liverpool's relief.

Everton, lifted by the memory of their superiority in the second half of the local derby three weeks ago, ignored both the magnitude of the occasion and the reputation of their opponents. By the interval they had restricted Liverpool to merely two direct attempts, from Souness and Whelan, and had built a foundation of their own.

Everton's central defenders were their most substantial rocks. Ratcliffe, who captained Wales at Hampden Park and Mountfield, who has yet to lose against Liverpool in six games, blunted the threats presented by Rush, often left alone to his own devices, and Dalglish, a mixture of loose control and delicate touches.

Midfield, expected to be a sea of purple, was predominantly blue as the composed Reid, overshadowing Souness, who was booked for assaulting Health, and the busy Richard-

son continually prompted the front line. But Everton required more incisive weapons than Sharp and Heath to break through and by the hour the overall colour became redder.

Experience Ratcliffe and Southall were Everton's only representatives to have appeared before at Wembley and Liverpool were performing there for the seventeenth time in 15 years and fatigue were the catalysts. Dalglish marked the shift in emphasis with an accurate drive and Rush would have confirmed it had he not knocked Kennedy's low cross down and over the bar from some five yards.

But the remarkable sequence in the Milk Cup was maintained. Of the last eight final six have gone into extra time (including all of Liverpool's triumphs over West Ham United, Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United).

Twice the Kop had remained unusually subdued throughout the contest rose to greet a goal but on each occasion Whelan and Kennedy, both of whom were given what had seemed glorious opportunities by Rush, were ruled offside. Southall's spectacular save from Rush's ferocious volley was legitimate and even more crucial.

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The prize, as well as a significant financial reward of £64,000, remains on offer. Everton expect to have Sheedy, who was injured and withdrawn midway through the second half fit for the return, but they must suspect that the luck that accompanied them earlier in the tournament may already have left them.

They still remember an incident seven years ago that cost them not only victory over Liverpool, but a place in the FA Cup Final. On that occasion Hamilton's goal was curiously disallowed by the referee, Clive Thomas. The new name on their lips will be Alan Robin-

son.

EVERTON: N. Southall, G. Stevens, I. Reid, A. Irvin, A. Heath, G. Sharp, K. Richardson, K. Sheedy (sub A. Harper).

LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, P. Neal, K. Kennedy, M. Lawrenson, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, G. Johnston (sub M. Robinson), G. Souness.

Referee: A. Robinson (Portsmouth).

Southampton caught by carpet-baggers

By Paul Harrison

Southampton, the only team left entitled to dream, however fitfully, of the League Cup double, on Saturday failed the test of technique and wit that the Loftus Road carpet, belonging to Queen's Park Rangers, presents to all titled challengers.

Liverpool won there, as did Nottingham Forest, whereas Manchester United drew. On Saturday when only two of the first divisions top six played, Southampton lost their chance of getting closer to the leaders, while Rangers enhanced their own prospects of a European place next season with four good goals.

Southampton usually do well at Shepherd's Bush, but on Saturday it was as if they had never played on Rangers' artificial pitch before.

Laurel McMenamy, the Southampton manager, did not get to blame the pitch. "I think we did not handle it much. We would have been beaten 4-0 on grass," he said.

The loss was Shilton's fault and that just about summed up Southampton's day.

Stairnford missed two chances in the last 10 minutes, but for the treat he and Gates, looking the height to trouble Simmott and Terry in the air, also missed the kind of chance that Shilton's faults used to provide so eagerly. The steady Zondervan, Wark's replacement, does not innovate in the same way.

Ipswich were perhaps fortunate that Watford themselves were below their best, distracted, as Graham Taylor, their manager, admitted afterwards, by their forthcoming FA Cup semi-final. Taylor, incidentally, faces something of a crisis of conscience before that match.

Three Watford players, Bardsley, Terry and Rosson, have accumulated enough penalty points to be ruled out of the semi-final if they are cautioned again.

On Saturday, as Ipswich gratefully picked up their first point in eight Canon League matches, the realities of the like that of Thijssen, Muhren, Brazil, Mills, Mariner and Wark were still active. If not thriving, in other parts of the country must have caused the kind of panic among local that Portman Road's new £2m stand has little chance of alleviating.

That development, conceived when the club's fortunes, both on the field and in the bank, hardly seemed under threat, has been one of the main reasons behind the sale of leading players. The loss of Wark, absent for the first time on Saturday

Referee: M James (Hornchurch).

Ipswich feel blue at losing green fingers

By Simon O'Hagan

Ipswich Town 0

Watford 0

A team reaches the end of a successful era usually because great players decline, or the manager moves on to supposedly higher systems, or new sides emerge with systems that upset the established order. However disappointing it is for the supporters, they can at least acknowledge that a process of natural evolution is at work.

In the case of Ipswich Town, however, something rather more disturbing is taking place. Far from being promoted and integrated with the care appropriate to a national community, the team which was a power in the land for almost a decade and which only three years ago won the UEFA Cup, has been prematurely snuffed of one bloom after another. Now they are in the first division compost heap.

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CRICKET: PAKISTAN WIN TEST SERIES DESPITE LATE BATTING COLLAPSE

England show shameless disregard for game's spirit

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Lahore

England caught a glimpse of what would have been an ill-gotten victory in the third and final Test match in Lahore on Saturday. Having left Pakistan to make 243 to win they showed in the way they wasted time a shameless disregard for the spirit of the game. Mercifully they were not rewarded with a win. Instead, the draw which Pakistan achieved enabled them to take a series against England for the first time, either at home or away.

I think I have never been so incensed when watching England in the field, and it happened, unfortunately, under David Gower, whose preference one has so keenly awaited. England's "justification" would be that on Friday evening and again on Saturday Pakistan themselves, to reduce their final target, slowed the game down. So they did, if that is relevant, but never as implacably or blatantly as England.

In 1967 Brian Close lost the England captaincy as a direct result of wasting time, by using all the same tricks, in a championship match at Edgbaston. I saw that too, and it was no worse than what happened now. Gower has done so well in most ways since Willis was taken ill that his attitude on Saturday was a great disappointment. He would not, of course, have done it at Edgbaston – or, to make

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings, 241 (7 wickets, 74, G. Foster 58, Abdul Qadir 5 for 64); Second Innings, G. Foster & D. Gower 100; C. M. Smith 15; M. W. Gatting not out, 53; D. L. Gower not out, 172; A. J. Lamb 10; D. G. Cook 10; D. W. Randall 2; S. M. Waugh 0; V. J. Perkins c & b Cook; M. A. Farooq 0; M. G. Cowans c & b Qadir; H. R. Taylor 0; Extras (b, 6, 10, 3, w, 1, b, 6) 154; Total (9 wickets dec) 344.

NG B. Cook did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-85, 2-26, 3-175, 4-188, 5-189, 6-303, 7-309, 8-327, 9-344.

BOWLING: Mohsin Kamal 17-5-89-1; Sarbaz Khan 27-4-122-1; Abdul Qadir 42-5-110-2; Waheed Raja 21-5-48-1.

PAKISTAN: First Innings 343 (Sarbaz: Nawaz 90, Zulfiqar Ali 82 not out, G. Foster 73, N. A. Foster 5 for 87); Second Innings, G. Foster 100; S. M. Waugh 100; D. G. Cook 10; D. L. Gower 10; D. W. Randall 2; S. M. Waugh 0; V. J. Perkins c & b Cook; M. A. Farooq 0; M. G. Cowans c & b Qadir; H. R. Taylor 0; Extras (b, 6, 10, 3, w, 1, b, 6) 154.

Total (8 wickets dec) 344.

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FALL OF WICKETS: 1-85, 2-26, 3-175, 4-188, 5-189, 6-303, 7-309, 8-327, 9-344.

BOWLING: G. Foster 14-2-42-5; Foster, 14-4-42-5; Cook, 18-2-73-0; M. A. Farooq, 10-10-0-83-0; Smith, 1-1-0-0.

Umpires: Khawar Hayat and Amanullah Khan.

New Zealand in no hurry

Colombo (AFP) – New Zealand, after a shock start, made slow progress on the second day of the third Test to reach 135 for three in reply to Sri Lanka's first innings' total of 256 here yesterday.

Sri Lanka, continuing from their third total of 230 for three, were all out for 256 after 35 minutes. Sri Lanka's Otago, Matamata, was run out on Saturday after being hit on the head by a bouncer from Hadlee, returned to make an unbeaten 89, the second highest score of his career.

The New Zealand pacemen, Hadlee and Chatfield took all 10 wickets. Hadlee finished with five for 73 and Chatfield had five for 63.

New Zealand lost two wickets in the hour before lunch, losing their captain Howarth and his deputy Wright to the paceman Ravi Ratnayake, and were 37 for two at lunch.

However, a stubborn third-wicket stand of 100 between Martin Crowe and Reid helped New Zealand to 133 for three by the close. In the final session of play, Reid got his half century after 217 minutes and was 50 not out at the close.

However, Martin Crowe was caught behind by wicketkeeper Guy de Alwis just before the end for 45, after batting for 206 minutes. At the

MOTOR RACING

Dumfries comes from behind for third win

By Jeremy Shaw

Johnny Dumfries, a Scotsman, won his third consecutive Formula Three race at Donington Park yesterday, taking his Ralt-Volkswagen to a finely-judged victory, in wet conditions.

Dumfries, the winner of two rounds of the British Formula Three championship this year, qualified on pole position for this opening round of the European Formula Three championship, but was relegated to third place on the opening lap by the young American, Davy Jones (Ralt) and Tommy Byrne (Anson).

Jones held on to the lead for the first 11 laps before falling behind Byrne and Dumfries. He retired soon afterwards after an incident with the Ralt of the Dane, John Nielsen. Byrne and Dumfries battled for the lead, but with seven of the 30 laps left Byrne's mistake at the chicane allowed Dumfries to pass.

The first round of the RAC British saloon car championship resulted in a fine victory for Andy Rouse.

PIRELLI EUROPEAN FORMULA THREE CHAMPIONSHIP: Round one (30 laps, 55.71 miles) – Ralt-Volkswagen, 1. Andy Rouse (Ralt-Volkswagen); 2. Johnny Dumfries (Ralt-Volkswagen); 3. C. Langes (Ralt-Volkswagen); 4. M. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 5. Davy Jones (Ralt-Volkswagen); 6. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 7. Johnny Dumfries (Ralt-Volkswagen); 8. D. Jones (Ralt-Volkswagen); 9. A. Rouse (Ralt-Volkswagen); 10. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 11. D. Jones (Ralt-Volkswagen); 12. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 13. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 14. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 15. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 16. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 17. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 18. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 19. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 20. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 21. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 22. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 23. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 24. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 25. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 26. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 27. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 28. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 29. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen); 30. J. Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen).

ROUND ONE (30 laps): 1. S. Rouse (Ralt-Volkswagen); 2. S. Vassell (Ralt-Volkswagen); 3. P. Weller (1.3 MG Metro Turbo); 4. Hodgetts (1.6 Ford Escort).

TENNIS

Edberg comes of age

By Jeremy Shaw

– The world tennis hierarchy could be due for a major upheaval following a surprise win by Stefan Edberg over his more illustrious fellow Swede, Mats Wilander, in the final of an indoor Grand Prix tournament here yesterday.

Edberg, the current world junior champion, won in straight sets against the reigning Australian Open champion and world No 4. He beat Wilander, the top seed, 6-4, 6-2 in an hour and a quarter.

Wilander won the French Open two years ago when he was an unseeded 17-year-old and lost to Yannick Noah in last year's final.

He won the Australian Open championship in December when he beat both John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl.

Yet there is little difference between Wilander and Edberg, who made history last year by becoming the first player to achieve a grand slam of junior titles, was 18 in January and Wilander will not turn 20 until August.

● Dallas (AFP) – Hans Mankiewicz, of Czechoslovakia, defeated Pam Shriver, of the United States, 6-4, 6-3 in the semi-final of the women's grand prix tournament on Saturday. In the final she will play Kathy Jordan.

Tulie Hill achieved their first victory in the premier division of the London League by beating Guildford 3-2. Kim Clarke and Ruthven, two, were their scorers.

Reference: W. Jones.

THE TIMES MONDAY MARCH 26 1984

SPORT

21



Great escape: Gower is dropped by Qadir

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Now for the cricket itself. Without any doubt Gower's monumental innings of 173 not out, in 423 minutes, saved England from a defeat which no amount of pretence could have averted. He has had a great series with the bat. His scores being 58, 57, 152, nine and 173 not out. Marks's last three were off Cook bowling two of them, off the other two, England on Saturday got through only four overs and a bit in the last 10 minutes before tea.

At tea, with 27 overs left, Pakistan were 104 for no wicket. When the last 20 overs had been so tormented by Qadir in Karachi, were also full of character, Qadir, who took 10 wickets (five in each innings) in this last Test, represented the main difference between the two sides. England's finger spinners, from Karachi onwards, were comparatively innocuous. Cook's figures at Faisalabad and Lahore were 128-3-24-36-1 and Mark's 65-15-197-3.

Gower's declaration on Saturday was well timed, England's only chance of winning was to offer Pakistan something fairly tempting to go for, and to hope that in doing so they would lose wickets. In the event, Pakistan were soon making the necessary progress without losing wickets, thanks to a record opening partnership of 173 not out. Marks's last three were off Cook bowling two of them, off the other two, England on Saturday got through only four overs and a bit in the last 10 minutes before tea.

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SKIING
Miss Hess captures the overall crown

Oslo (AP) — Erika Hess of Switzerland clinched the women's overall title at the Alpine Cup, and Tamara McKinney of the United States, and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, won the slalom crowns after the final races of the season here on Saturday.

Hess, a triple world champion, earned her first-ever overall title Sunday in the first run as Hans Wenzel of Austria, her only rival for the title, missed a gate and was disqualified.

Wenzel, trailing Hess by nine points going into the race at Kirkerudbakken, outside Oslo, had won the first slalom of the season in Wengen last Tuesday to keep her chances alive.

Wenzel, who won the World Cup in 1978 and 1980, skied well on the upper part of the course but then lost her way in the last major race of her career. She had said earlier that she would retire after this season.

Hess's triumph capped a brilliant Swiss showing in alpine skiing this season. A week ago, Zürich captured the men's overall title at Are, Sweden. In last month's Winter Olympics, Switzerland won two gold and two silver medals. Hess also won the giant slalom division of the World Cup circuit. But she had been a big disappointment in the Olympic slalom, finishing fifth in her specialty at Sarajevo.

Hess, 22, eventually finished fourth on Saturday. But the placing had no importance. She was 1.43



Girardelli: on his way to men's slalom title on Saturday

seconds behind McKinney, who was fastest in both runs for a combined time of 1 min. 29.21 sec. McKinney topped the first run in 45.30 sec and turned in a blistering 43.91 in the second.

McKinney, 22, the first American ever to win the women's world cup overall crown last season. She finished third this time, but added the slalom title to her two previous wins in giant slalom.

Only Roswitha Seiter of Austria had a chance to catch McKinney for the Slalom title Saturday. But the Austrian finished sixth.

Christine Conolly of the United States fell and missed a gate during the first run—the last world cup race of her career.

Girardelli, an Austrian who broke with his native country's ski federation and had been the one and only member of Luxembourg's ski team since 1980, needed only to finish fourth to clinch the slalom title. But he attacked strongly to record the fastest times in both runs for a total time of 1:23.43.

Ingermar Stenmark of Sweden, the greatest slalom and giant slalom skier ever with 79 World Cup wins, was runner up, to claim second in the final slalom standings.

The 26-year-old Swedish veteran, who has trained with Girardelli for the past two years, captured the giant slalom title on Friday and finished second overall.

SWEDEN CUP: Overall: 1. M. Girardelli (Lux) 1 min. 24.63 sec; 2. I. Stenmark (Swe) 1:24.04; 3. P. de Chesa (Ita) 1:24.56; 4. P. Popovitch (Bulg) 1:24.76; 5. A. Gion (Ita) 1:24.82; 6. R. Wenzel (Aust) 1:24.87; 7. C. Connelly (USA) 1:25.71; 8. B. Kozai (Yug) 1:24.56; 9. D. Bourne (Fr) 1:25.13; 10. K. Hedges (Aust) 1:25.14; 11. J. G. G. (Aust) 1:25.15; 12. G. S. (Aust) 1:25.16; 13. J. K. (Aust) 1:25.18; 14. W. Walter (Aust) 1:25.21; 15. J. Kurnet (Yug) 1:25.26.

WORLD CUP: Overall: 1. P. Zurbriggen (Switzerland) 2:55 sec; 2. Stenmark 2:50; 3. Girardelli 2:44; 4. Wenzel (Lux) 1:51; 5. S. Seiter (Aust) 1:48.

WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM: 1. E. Hess (Switzerland) 1 min. 24.63 sec; 2. I. Stenmark (Swe) 1:24.04; 3. P. de Chesa (Ita) 1:24.56; 4. P. Popovitch (Bulg) 1:24.76; 5. A. Gion (Ita) 1:24.82; 6. R. Wenzel (Aust) 1:24.87; 7. C. Connelly (USA) 1:25.71; 8. B. Kozai (Yug) 1:24.56; 9. D. Bourne (Fr) 1:25.13; 10. K. Hedges (Aust) 1:25.14; 11. J. G. G. (Aust) 1:25.15; 12. G. S. (Aust) 1:25.16; 13. J. K. (Aust) 1:25.18; 14. W. Walter (Aust) 1:25.21; 15. P. Magoni (Ita) 1:25.27.

WORLD CUP: Overall: 1. Hess, 247 pts; 2. Stenmark, 238; 3. McKinney, 110 pts; 4. P. de Chesa (Ita) 178; 5. M. Fogni (Swed) 164; 6. I. E. Connelly (USA) 151; 7. C. Connelly (USA) 131; 8. B. Kozai (Yug) 126; 9. E. Kiehl (Wgt) 122; 10. E. Kiehl (Aust) 121; 11. J. Kurnet (Yug) 119; 12. G. S. (Aust) 104; 13. L. Pelen (Aust) 95; 14. S. Seiter (Aust) 91; 15. S. Stenmark 50.

SLALOM: Final standings: 1. McKinney, 110 pts; 2. Stenmark, 103; 3. Pelen, 90; 4. Hess, 95; 5. Quarm, 77.

IN BRIEF

SKI JUMPING: Jens Weisflog of East Germany, won the World Cup at Planica, Yugoslavia, on Saturday. Weisflog, the Olympic champion at Wengen, overtook the Olympic 90 metres champion and his arch rival, Martti Nykänen, of Finland, who had led from the seventeenth leg until Saturday's twenty-third and last.

ATHLETICS: Peter O'Donoghue, of New Zealand, outpointed Michael Hilliard, the Australian champion, to win an unspectacular mile in 3 minutes 57.6 seconds at Wanganui, New Zealand, on Saturday.

SNOOKER: Mandy Fisher, of England, became the women's grand prix leader after beating Mary McConnell, of Canada, 7-2, in the second round of the championship at Leeds. She is five points ahead of Miss McConnell in the table.

Today's football
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS CUP: Second round: Plymouth v Brentford 7-5; ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Ayrborough v Northwich Victoria 7-3; Kidderminster Darton v Shrewsbury 7-2; NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: PRESS DENT'S CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Hyde v Merton 7-20; NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Ashton 7-30; CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Warrington v Coventry 7-17; FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final round: First leg: Stoke City v Arsenal 7-38.

Possession is not crucial to jurisdiction

Universal Showcards & Display Manufacturing Ltd v Brunt and Others

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas

Judgment delivered March 21

Where a mortgagee was claiming possession of the mortgaged property to the exclusion of the mortgagor, the court held that the mortgagee had a right to sue for possession of the property, even if the mortgagee had already been granted to a prior mortgagee.

The Court of Appeal had allowed an appeal by the plaintiff company from the order of Judge Galpin on July 18, 1983, dismissing the plaintiff's claim for a declaration against the defendant under a section of the Companies Act 1948.

Section 38 (1) of the Administration of Justice Act 1970 provides: "If an action in which the mortgagee was claiming possession of the mortgaged property to the exclusion of the mortgagor, the court held that the mortgagee had a right to sue for possession of the property, even if the mortgagee had already been granted to a prior mortgagee.

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If you are enthusiastic, assertive, capable of working under pressure and able to meet deadlines this position would suit you.

We are looking for someone with excellent typing, organisational ability and experience of working at a senior level.

We offer a salary commensurate with age and experience. Final interviews will be held on 4th April.

Send a full C.V. to: Personnel Manager

CARGILL LTD

3 Shoreditch, London EC1 8RT or telephone

Helen Reynolds (01-741 9090) for further information

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Small London office of large American Company requires bright, ambitious Secretary with good skills and experience to join a happy team. Micro-computer/word-processing experience desirable. Salary negotiable.

Send C.V. to Mr Coney

Atlantic Title & Trust

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MATURE SECRETARY PICCADILLY

(25+) required by General Secretary of Trade Association. Good typing skills, some shorthand and a little bookkeeping. Must be punctual, reliable and good with people. Hours 9.30-5.30 office. 4 weeks holidays.

Salary £7,000-£8,000 neg.

Phone the Secretary 01-433 3033

EXCEPTIONAL PA.

With Sh/T. driving, age 25-30, no ties, as total commitment round-the-clock required, languages, graduate an advantage, for dynamic Chief Executive in International Engineering. Excellent rewards with possibility of world-wide travel. Your CV and hand written comments, your hopes and aspirations for future.

Write confidentially Box 168, London NW5 1TJ.

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Earning around £7,200 - £8,400 pa

Why not consider temping?

You will have excellent pay and more variety. Last week our Temporaries worked as:

PA at Director level with a well known tobacco company.

Copy Typist for retail division of brewing company.

Audio Secretary to a Chartered Surveyor.

Why not ring us to ask about next week's selections?

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Telephone: 01-536 9272

EXECUTIVE PA

£10,000 neg.

A highly motivated PA is required to join this established City company embarking on new projects. Audit the MD with your business knowledge and social flair and enjoy a responsible and fulfilling role. Aged 28-30, skills of 100/50, please contact:

Diane Hilton on 01-491 0742

Graduate Girl Appointments

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£7,500 pa + Free travel

Secretary PA. 22 to 35 years. (excepts 30/30) for Senior Executive of International Company Kensington. Duties are varied and include some travel. Modern office. Restaurant and other benefits.

Veronica Lapa 01-337 6525

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(Rec. Cons.)

SECRETARY

Required for busy Mayfair office of American Security Company. Position requires good typing and secretarial skills. A knowledge of telex preferred.

Please call Miss Thomas on 629 0223

Interested in Publishing

£7,000 A major publishing house requires a wide variety of PA/Secretary to their Editorial Team. The position is one where you will be required to work closely with the managing editor and his team. You must be fluent in both written and spoken English. Aged 28-30, skills of 100/50. French would be an advantage.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

18 Grosvenor Street, London W1

Telephone 01-499 8070

Sec. with good skills and cheerful unflappability even in a busy Knightsbridge office needed for M.D. of this group of finishing schools. 24 to 35. About £8,000.

Lucie Clayton's

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Telephone 01-581 0024

Interested in Publishing

£7,000

A major publishing house requires a wide variety of PA/Secretary to their Editorial Team. The position is one where you will be required to work closely with the managing editor and his team. You must be fluent in both written and spoken English. Aged 28-30, skills of 100/50. French would be an advantage.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

18 Grosvenor Street, London W1

Telephone 01-499 8070

Required for Chartered Company opening modern office in Victoria Square. Salary neg.

Please apply with CV to:

Mr. Black, T.S.E. Mercury House,

190 Knightsbridge SW7

(No Agencies)

Required for Partner in Mayfair firm of Chartered Surveyors. Age 20+.

Salary £7,000+

Phone 491 2959

(No Agencies)

Required for Partner in

Mayfair firm of Chartered

Surveyors. Age 20+.

Salary £7,000+

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(No Agencies)

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Educational

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CLWYD LEA/MSC, TVEI PROJECT

This Project consists of 5 schools supported by a Technical/Vocational Centre located at Boddyrhyd Castle just off the main A55 road some 5 miles from Rhyl.

The Head of the Centre (which is to open in September, 1984) together with a team of three senior Tutors in Computing, Electronics, and General Technology, have already been appointed and we are now seeking to make a fourth appointment to this team.

Senior Tutor in Business Studies

on the Secondary Scale (conditions of Service) at Head Group VI Salary £12,284 (44) - £13,457.

The Technical/Vocational Centre (which is being fully equipped with industrial standard modern equipment) will provide experiential learning for students, initially form the five TVEI schools and later possibly from a wider catchment.

All members of the tutorial team will be engaged in the design and running of these "learning by doing" projects and will also be involved in in-service education of teachers.

Applicants for this Business Studies post should have an understanding (preferably based upon real experience) of how technical ideas can be converted into enterprises involving raising of finance, keeping of accounts, marketing of products, etc. Familiarity with relevant aspects of information technology will be highly desirable.

In addition applicants will need to have some teaching experience in the area of Business Studies in FE and/or school situations.

Further information and application forms are available from the undersigned to whom they should be returned no later than 10th April, 1984.

Shire Hall, Mold.
John Howard Davies,
Director of Education

WESTMINSTER R.C. DIOCESE TRUSTEE PARISH EDUCATION OFFICER

This new post in the Westminster Diocesan Education Service (WDES) is introduced following an independent evaluation of the education needs of the Diocese of Westminster. Each of the 5 Pastoral Area Bishops will lead a multi-disciplinary team. The Parish Education Officer will be one of three officers, working under the Director of WDES and in relation to the activities of the other officers. Substantial experience and some experience of work as parish catechists or youth workers, with a broad knowledge of both fields, a professional qualification and a concern to facilitate this work through clarity and tact at parish level.

The successful candidate will be a communicating member of the Roman Catholic Church, lay, priest or religious. The levels of remuneration will reflect the importance of this post.

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants need not re-apply. Further details and application forms (to be returned by Monday 16th April 1984) are available from Monsignor R. Brown VG, Archbishops' House, Ambrosius Avenue, London, SW1P 1QJ.

HENLEY - THE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE Information Management

The Post To teach, use and apply information management systems to middle and senior managers and MBA students. To keep up with use and limitations of high technology systems in business. Part-time appointments could be considered.

Qualifications: A good first degree in an appropriate discipline, preferably a higher degree and evidence of relevant experience. The College has a link with Brunel University and candidates should be able to supervise postgraduate students.

Pay: A competitive salary in higher education, probably in the range for senior lecturer in universities, USS and removal allowance.

Detailed CV please to: Professor T. Kemper, Principal, Henley, The Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 1AU.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME Balsdon Senior Fellowship 1985-86

The School offers the above Fellowship to an established Scholar in the Archaeology, History (including the History of Art) and Letters of Italy to all periods for 3 to 6 months free residence at the School. Particulars and application forms from the British School at Rome, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, SW7 2AA. Completed applications in by 16 April, interviews in London in early June, 1984.

MILLFIELD SCHOLARSHIPS

The following have been awarded academic or music scholarships at Millfield School from September, 1984:

ACADEMIC SCHOLARS
Peter Bennett
Jason Brookes
Natalie Cambon
Sarah Cheshire
Oliver Lawrence
Timothy Lockley
Roy MacKenzie
Mark Vincent-Strauss
Dominic Winter

EXHIBITIONERS
Millfield Junior School
Oxford High School
Merton School
Millfield Junior School
Malvern Comprehensive, Bournville
Johnian School, Dorset
Millfield Junior School

MUSIC SCHOLARS
Teign School, Newton Abbot
Millfield Junior School

In addition to these scholarships, a substantial number of bursaries have been awarded for the coming academic year.

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TEFL: Teacher required on a contract basis for a week, complete course of afternoons only. Previous experience essential. Tel: 01-737 7174.

MATHEMATICS AND CHEMISTRY tutor required during Easter holidays for 10 hours per week. Tel: 01-737 7174. Please contact M. D. Gandy on 0603 5222.

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RW Aviation International
of New Orleans, Louisiana

If you think you are serious about becoming a professional pilot or upgrading, now is your chance to apply. RW Aviation International flight school. Training in six months will make you a commercial pilot. Tuition £15,000. Friday, March 30 from 12-7pm only. Please call 510-680 for appointment.

RW Aviation
PO Box 1117
New Orleans, LA 70168 USA.
US Phone: 504-345-8543

also on page 24

also on page 24

THE TIMES MONDAY MARCH 26 1984

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Making musical instruments

In recent years there has been a revival of interest in early music, and a demand for replicas of instruments on which the music sounds as it did when originally played.

The London College of Furniture has for 13 years run courses in musical instrument-making and repair. Students choose one of five groups: violins, modern stringed instruments (guitars and mandolins), early fretted instruments (lutes, viols and baroque guitars), early woodwind instruments and early keyboard instruments. The college also offers courses in piano design, tuning, construction and maintenance and in electronics for the music industry.

Philip Shirtcliffe, the department's head, told me in December that there was a formal "industry" into which students from the last two groups could go. The musical instrument makers, however, usually have to set up their own workshops. Such people need to be totally committed, with a high level of manual skill, and to be good enough musicians to be able to test the instruments and demonstrate them to potential customers.

When I visited the college, I realized that, without musical ability, it would be impossible to tune a woodwind instrument such as a flute or a shawm. Ken Collins, a lecturer, explained the long process, which includes looking at instruments in a museum, measuring them, making

Joan Llewelyn Owens describes courses for the musically talented who are useful with their hands

graphs and drawings and tools to form the bore. Only then is the outside of the instrument shaped and tuned by undercutting finger-holes in different ways.

Timothy Batchelor, a part-time lecturer, is a former student who makes and repairs violins in Leicester. "You have to be more than a craftsman and more than a creative artist," he says. "You must have a vision of the instrument you want to make and give it a spirit of its own."

Robin Jennings, a third-year student, intends to go into business for himself. He was working on a copy of a 1769 double manual harpsichord, on which French music from the eighteenth century was to be performed, and has taken part in a number of concerts himself.

John Rawson, a former student of the college, gave up a career in architecture to make early keyboard instruments. He has supplied them to shops in England, Belgium and Sweden, and to institutions, such as Manchester University, which commissioned a copy of a Walter Viennese action piano, dated 1795.

like one owned by Mozart. Walnut is the main wood used for cases, and some are exquisitely decorated with marquetry.

He spends five days a week in his Clerkenwell workshop, where he has built up a beautiful collection of tools, many dating from the nineteenth century. There he makes harpsicords, clavichords, spinets, virginals, forte-pianos (forerunner of the modern piano), and miniature instruments for children. Materials are collected and deliveries made at weekends, much research and letter-writing done in the evenings.

John Rawson advises young people to make simple instruments, such as violins or lutes. A smaller workshop is possible, but one does not have to build up such large stocks of wood and other materials.

The financial return, he warns, is ridiculously low, considering the time spent. But the instrument maker is a rare person if he can say, like John Rawson, "A day in which I have not made anything is a day wasted. I enjoy the evening when I sit down and look at what I have made and decide what will please the person who is buying it."

But the real thrill comes, he adds, at the end, when after months of work the instrument at last begins to play and responds to your touch with a life of its own.

Detective work in job-seeking

In times like the present it makes sense to do more than rely on orthodox methods of finding work. Not all jobs are advertised, particularly those in less common areas of employment; some literally have to be discovered; and a little initiative can work wonders.

Assuming that you are taking the job hunt seriously, just how do you set about tracking down that elusive vacancy?

First of all, have you tried the obvious sources? Some employers use private employment agencies; some notify vacancies to careers offices and job centres. Others participate in the higher education jobround or contact schools and colleges direct. Have you looked at your noticeboard recently? Have you also tried the grapevine - asking friends and relatives whether they know of any openings?

Read the press. Study the principal dailies to see which ones attract particular types of employment advertisements. Some reserve specific days of the week for different categories of job. Don't ignore the local press.

Having tried the obvious, get down to some serious detecting. Armed with pen and paper, head for your nearest careers library, which should be a mine of information. It should contain the latest employment direc-

tories such as *The Job Book and Opportunities 1984*, aimed at school leavers, and *Graduate Opportunities and Directory of Opportunities for Graduates* for students. Produced by commercial publishers, these contain advertisements from large employers and addresses of recruiting companies. Commercial they may be - and occasionally criticized for lack of editorial control over employers' entries, but what you need is basic information together with addresses, and it is logical to assume that a company placing an expensive advertisement will be recruiting.

Next, you can consult files on specific careers. The accountancy section should contain brochures from the professional bodies, listing all their members' firms looking for trainees next summer. You should also be able to find addresses of organizations to which you could be writing to put in touch with members who might have a vacancy but do not wish to advertise.

The Chartered Insurance Institute, for example, will often refer inquirers to a local institute member possessing vacancy information; the Federation of Commodity Associations will suggest firms to which a prospective broking trainee might write; the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons holds a list of veterinary practices and hospitals which are approved for the training of animal nurses; and the Arts Council will send a list of vacancies in arts administration on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope. The British Cartographic Society does not keep vacancy lists but does produce a list of large-scale employers.

The next step takes you to your local reference library or newsagent. There, by looking in the trade press, you can find jobs advertised in such journals as *Fish Farmer* (available only on subscription), *Community Care* (weekly), *Travel Trade Gazette* (weekly), the *British Journal of Photography* (weekly), and *Campaign*, a publication covering the fields of advertising, media and public relations. *Willing's Press Guide* and *British Rate and Data*, both found in libraries, contain details of all published specialist journals.

Finally, many jobs are found through direct approach to companies. A well-written letter accompanied by curriculum vitae can result in your name being kept on file. If you intend to adopt this approach you will need to consult one of many specialist directories such as the *Computer Users' Yearbook*, listing manufacturers and software users, *Willing's Press Guide* invaluable for newspaper and magazine addresses.

Beryl Dixon

University Appointments

Re-advertisement

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Officer in the Central Office of the Careers Advisory Service.

The post as Head of the Careers Service involves responsibility for the organisation of recruitment programmes, courses, conferences, the provision of careers information, publications, statistical analysis and control of the departmental budget.

The successful applicant is likely to have between 30 and 40, a graduate or have similar qualifications. The ability to set up effective administrative procedures will be essential, as will the ability to relate to staff at all levels, students and employers and to handle a wide variety of non-routine matters.

The post is superannuable and salary will be on the academically related scale £21,160-£24,125 per annum (earlier review). The post is full-time, 35 hours per week, 40 hours per month, plus 10 days annual leave.

Applications, together with a letter showing how you meet the requirements, should be sent no later than 1st October 1984 to the Personnel Officer, Careers Advisory Service, 100 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3JN.

Starting salary at appointment point within range £21,160-£24,125 per annum, plus 10 days annual leave.

Applications from overseas will be considered.

University of London, 100 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JN, to whom applications should be sent by 1st October 1984.

Applications should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Careers Advisory Service, 100 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3JN, to whom applications should be sent by 1st October 1984.

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Magic moments: Perfect marks of nine sixes provide a fitting finale to the glittering amateur careers of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the world ice dance champions. Report, page 19

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Farriers, attends the Conference of Farriers at the Royal Veterinary College, London 9.22

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends the Youth Makes Music Concert at the Royal Festival Hall, Southbank, 7.20

The Duchess of Gloucester attends a concert at the London College of Music, Great Marlborough Street, 7.

Talks, lectures

Objects of evidence, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2. Slides in the Coordination Sphere of metals by Prof. H. Schmidbaur, Chemistry Lecture room B, University of Leicester, Leicester, 2.

New exhibitions

Paintings by John Filson, Paintings by Eona Aitken and Robert Gillies, both exhibition, at MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (Filson ends April 15 and Aitken and Gillies April 9).

Exhibitions in progress

Once upon a time, Sculpture Installation by Ronald Martin, Meadowplace Gallery, 10 Victoria Road, Dundee, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Closed Sun (ends April 7).

Watercolours by J. M. W. Turner, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50 (ends May 23).

Schools Art; an exhibition of art and design by young artists from secondary schools in York, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, Yorks Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends April 1).

Nature notes

Great crested grebes are back in their spring plumage, with black ear-tufts, and a silvery chestnut frill round their long white necks. Mated pairs are busy with their courtship display, facing each other over the water and shaking their heads with their neck-frills spread out. Little grebes are making their shrill, rippling spring call: they are more often heard than seen, since they spend so much time feeding under water or lurking in reed-beds. Canada geese fly round in pairs in the early morning, producing a thunderous boom that can be heard half a mile away. Mallards fly round quacking in groups of three: the party generally consists of a drake driving an intruding duck away, with her own drake following just behind. Great spotted woodpeckers sometimes drum on the wooden poles that support electric cables: the metal fittings ring with the powerful vibrations.

The smell of opening buds and new grass begins to fill the air. There are small soft leaves on the crab-apples, and some elders and hawthorns are almost fully out. On the waterside sallows, the male catkins are turning gold, and the leaves are just coming through. DJM

The papers

The six months' sentence on Miss Sarah Tisdall was a disgrace, the Daily Mirror says. It adds that it was "a disgrace to the Government which prosecuted her, a disgrace to the court which punished her and a disgrace to The Guardian newspaper which indirectly put her in the dock". Miss Tisdall should appear. Her appeal should be heard speedily, and the Appeal Court should show a little more humanity than did the judge at the Old Bailey. The Government wanted to make an example of Miss Tisdall, but may have gone more than it expected. The paper goes on.

Roads

London and South east: A4020: Single lane traffic only in each direction in Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, E of Wormholt Road, A214: Single lane traffic and temporary lights in Crown Lane, Streatham, at junction with Rycroft Road, A1: Northbound carriageway lane restrictions in Holloway Road, Wales and West: A53: 24hr temporary signals on Chwyd Chester to Colwyn Bay Road, A438: Tewkesbury to Elymbury County Secondary School to Oldfield, A40: Temporary lights at junction with B4215 Newent Road, Gloucester, A449: Traffic signals on Worcester-Malvern road near Powick.

North: M6: Lane restrictions between junction 16 (Newcastle) and junction 17 (Sandbach); carriageway affected: A52: Roadworks at New Mills, Derbyshire, A186: Repairs to both carriageways on Brigg-Ulceby section between Barnby Ings and Harlborough; contra-flow.

Scotland: A32: Single lane traffic east of Ballochmyle Bridge; road construction, 24 hour signals, A82:

Single lane traffic south of Drumadrochit, Invernesshire, temporary lights, A82: Single lane traffic with 1½ miles apart, Ardhu.

Wales: M4: Lane

restrictions between junction 16 (Newcastle) and junction 17 (Sandbach); carriageway affected: A52:

Roadworks at New Mills, Derbyshire, A186: Repairs to both carriageways on Brigg-Ulceby section between Barnby Ings and Harlborough; contra-flow.

Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain or sleet, E, strong locally gale; max temp 4°F (39°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain or sleet, E, strong locally gale; max temp 4°F (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled with more rain and snow, particularly in the places where rain is spreading to southern parts later; rather cold.

Sea PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind variable moderate or fresh becoming southwesterly strong later; sea moderate. Straits of Dover: Wind southwesterly, gale locally severe, gale occasionally; sea moderate. North Sea: Wind W to SW strong to gale, occasionally severe gale at first; sea very rough. St George's Channel: Wind fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Irish Sea: Wind moderate or variable from N/W, strong squally showers, sea moderate locally rough.

Information supplied by AA

National Day

Bangladesh today commemorates its breakaway from Pakistan in 1971. Separated from West Pakistan by 1,000 miles of Indian territory, Bangladesh, with its 125 million people, has resented the political dominance of the West since the formation of Pakistan in 1947. Matters came to a head in March 1971, when Sheikh Mujib of East Pakistan was arrested and flown to West Pakistan to be tried for treason. In the fighting that followed India supported East Pakistan against the West until the latter's capitulation in December 1971. Sheikh Mujib returned to Bangladesh to form the new country's first government a month later.

Roads

London, SE England, East Anglia: Showers or longer periods of rain, perhaps with hail and thunder; wind SE, moderate or fresh becoming variable.

Wales and West: A53: 24hr temporary signals on Chwyd Chester to Colwyn Bay Road, A438: Tewkesbury to Elymbury County Secondary School to Oldfield, A40: Temporary lights at junction with B4215 Newent Road, Gloucester, A449: Traffic signals on Worcester-Malvern road near Powick.

North: M6: Lane

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Roadworks at New Mills, Derbyshire, A186: Repairs to both carriageways on Brigg-Ulceby section between Barnby Ings and Harlborough; contra-flow.

Weather

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia:

Showers or longer periods of rain, perhaps with hail and thunder; wind SE, moderate or fresh becoming variable.

Wales and West: A53: 24hr

temporary signals on Chwyd

Chester to Colwyn Bay Road, A438: Tewkesbury to Elymbury County Secondary School to Oldfield, A40: Temporary lights at junction with B4215 Newent Road, Gloucester, A449: Traffic signals on Worcester-Malvern road near Powick.

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Wales: M4: Lane

restrictions between junction 16 (Newcastle) and junction 17 (Sandbach); carriageway affected: A52:

Roadworks at New Mills, Derbyshire, A186: Repairs to both carriageways on Brigg-Ulceby section between Barnby Ings and Harlborough; contra-flow.

Information supplied by AA

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